



INDIAN HEALTH FOCUS:

Women

2012 EDITION



U.S. Department of Health And Human Services
Indian Health Service
Office of Public Health Support
Division of Program Statistics

INDIAN HEALTH FOCUS:

Women

2 0 1 2 E D I T I O N

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

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PREFACE

Since its inception, the Indian Health Service (IHS), an Agency of the Department of Health and Human Services, has striven to improve the health of American Indians and Alaska Native (AI/AN) women of all ages. Deaths due to cervical cancer among AI/AN women have decreased 82.6 percent from 1972-1974 to 2004-2006 data. Yet, breast cancer deaths increased 24.3 percent during the same period, a tragic loss which still requires continued effort to reverse this trend. While significant progress has been made in Women's Health, we know there is much more that needs to be accomplished to prevent additional loss of life and improve the healthy lifestyles for all AI/AN women.

This edition of "Indian Health Focus: Women" provides data about AI/AN women—narratives, tables, and charts—useful for researching and evaluating women's health interventions. Research leads our efforts as we improve the quality of our medical services.

I encourage you to use the data presented here to further advance programs in Women's Health. Together we can find ways to better prevent illnesses and premature mortality for a better future for AI/AN women.

Yvette Roubideaux, M.D., M.P.H.
Acting Director

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INTRODUCTION

The Indian Health Service (IHS) is an agency of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The IHS goal is to assure that comprehensive, culturally-acceptable personal and public health services are available and accessible to American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) people. The mission of the IHS, in partnership with AI/AN people, is to raise their physical, mental, social, and spiritual health to the highest level.

The IHS has carried out its responsibilities through developing and operating a health services delivery system designed to provide a broad-spectrum program of preventive, curative, rehabilitative, and environmental services. This system integrates health services delivered directly through IHS facilities, purchased by IHS through contractual arrangements with providers in the private sector, and delivered through Tribally operated programs and Urban Indian health programs.

The IHS is concerned with the health of AI/AN of all ages. The IHS presents an overview of the health status of AI/AN in its monograph series, *Trends in Indian Health*. However, IHS recognizes that there are segments and conditions of the AI/AN population that require special attention, such as infants, youth, women, the elderly and injuries. This publication examines the health status of AI/AN women. It is based on data published in two major IHS publications: *Trends in Indian Health* and *Regional Differences in Indian Health*.

The population of interest for this publication is AI/AN women residing in the IHS service area. The IHS service area consists of counties on and near federal Indian reservations. The AI/AN people residing in the service area comprise about 57 percent of all AI/AN people residing in the U.S. It is estimated to be approximately 1.9 million in 2010 compared to 3.4 million in the entire U.S.

SUMMARY OF DATA

AI/AN women comprise 51 percent of the IHS service population, as is true for U.S. all races and white women in the population groups. However, AI/AN women are considerably younger than their counterparts in these populations. According to the 2000 census, 24.4 percent of AI/AN women are younger than 25 years of age and 3.2 percent are older than 64 years. The comparable percentages for U.S. all races women are 17.2 and 7.3, for U.S. white women the comparable percentages are 16.4 and 7.9. AI/AN women generally have a lower social and economic status than women in the U.S. general population. The 2000 census also showed that 11.7 percent of AI/AN women aged 16 and older are unemployed in contrast to 5.8 percent for the U.S. all races population.

AI/AN women on average give birth to children at younger ages than women in the U.S. general population. For AI/AN women, 39.1 percent are under age 20 when they have their first child. This compares to 20.6 percent for U.S. all races mothers and 19.0 percent for U.S. white mothers. Despite the large number of young mothers, low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams) occurs at lower rates among AI/AN women than it does for women in the U.S. all races and white populations. For AI/AN women, 7.1 percent of reported live births are of low birthweight, just below the level for the U.S. white population (7.2 percent). The percentage for U.S. all races population is considerably higher at 8.2. High birthweight (4,000 grams or more) are a relatively greater problem for AI/AN women than low birthweight. For AI/AN women, 10.5 percent of all babies in the IHS service area were high birthweight, compared to 8.1 percent for U.S. all races women and 9.0 percent for U.S. white women.

AI/AN women generally begin prenatal care later than women in the U.S. all races population. Prenatal care began in the first trimester for 66.6 percent of AI/AN live births. The Portland Area has the lowest percent (56.8) of mothers who received prenatal care in the first trimester, whereas, the California Area has the highest percent (74.8).

AI/AN women are more likely to exhibit risky behaviors during pregnancy than their counterparts in the U.S. all races population. For example, 16.8 percent of AI/AN women report that they smoke during pregnancy. Women in the U.S. all races population, in contrast, smoke at a lower rate during pregnancy, i.e., 12.0 percent. There is an established relationship between smoking and low birthweight births. Of all AI/AN low birthweight, 9.5 percent were to women who reported smoking during pregnancy. Alcohol consumption is another risky behavior more prevalent among AI/AN pregnant women. Partially as a result of behaviors (e.g., dietary) prior to pregnancy, AI/AN women giving birth are 1.6 times as likely to be persons with diabetes than U.S. all races women giving birth.

The life expectancy (adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates) for AI/AN females is 6.4 years greater than it is for AI/AN males, i.e., 76.3 compared to 69.9. Therefore, it follows that AI/AN females die at relatively older ages than AI/AN males. The percentage of deaths pertaining to ages less than 45 is 21.2 percent for AI/AN females and 29.7 percent for males. However, for ages over 64, the female percentage is 52.3 compared to the male percentage of 39.3. AI/AN females die mainly from malignant neoplasms and diseases of the heart (the two leading causes of death). The same is true for U.S. all races and white females. These AI/AN counts have been adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.

Substance abuse, especially alcohol, is a serious problem in many AI/AN communities. Although alcohol abuse is a more serious problem for AI/AN males than females, it still takes a considerable death toll among AI/AN females. The AI/AN female alcohol-related death rate peaks at 66.1 deaths per 100,000 population for age group 45 to 54 years. For U.S. all races and white females, the highest age-specific rate are 8.8 and 9.0 for age group 45 to 54 years old. In contrast to alcohol-related death rates, age-specific drug-related death rates for AI/AN females are near to those for AI/AN males. The highest female rate (34.6) occurs among the 35 to 44 year age group. AI/AN female age-specific rates are generally higher than those for U.S. all races and white females. These AI/AN rates have been adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.

AI/AN women are less likely to die from unintentional injuries, homicide, and suicide than AI/AN men, but, for most age groups, AI/AN women are more at risk from these causes than women in the U.S. general population. The age-specific death rate for unintentional injuries for AI/AN females is higher for all age groups in comparison to U.S. all races and white females. AI/AN female suicide rates are greater than those for U.S. all races and white females for age groups under 65 years. However, for older age groups, the AI/AN female rates are lower. The age specific homicide death rate for AI/AN females is lower for all age groups except 75 to 84 years and 85 years and older in comparison with AI/AN males. However, the AI/AN female rate is greater than the rate for U.S. all races and white females for all age groups except 75 to 84 and 85 years and older. These AI/AN rates have been adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.

AI/AN women die from diseases of the heart at lower rates than AI/AN men for all age groups, except 1 to 4 and 15 to 24 years and for chronic liver disease and cirrhosis for all age groups. The cerebrovascular diseases death rate is similar for AI/AN males and females among the various age groups, except for age groups 55 to 64 years and 85 years and over. AI/AN women are more likely to die from diabetes mellitus than in comparison to females in the U.S. all races and white populations. There is a significant disparity between the AI/AN female death rates and females rates for U.S. all races and white females for diseases of the heart and cerebrovascular diseases for all those 85 years and older. The AI/AN females death rates are noticeably lower for the elderly. These AI/AN rates have been adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.

Persons in the U.S. all races and white populations are more likely to die from malignant neoplasms than AI/AN. The leading site for cancer deaths among AI/AN women is trachea, bronchus, and lung. Eighty-three (83) percent more AI/AN women die of this type of cancer than the next leading site, breast. In turn, 55 percent more AI/AN women die from breast cancer than colon cancer, the third leading site. There is also a big drop in frequency of deaths from colon cancer to the fourth leading site, pancreas. In contrast, the next leading site (ovary) has a cancer mortality rate similar to pancreas. Women in the U.S. all races and white populations have different leading sites for cancer. The top five sites are diseases of heart, malignant neoplasms, cerebrovascular diseases, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions. These AI/AN counts have been adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death.

SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS OF DATA

POPULATION STATISTICS

The IHS service population consists of AI/AN identified to be eligible for IHS services. IHS service population estimates are based on official U.S. Census Bureau county data. The Census Bureau enumerates those individuals who identify themselves as being American Indian or Alaska Native (as identified during the Census) who reside in the geographic areas in which IHS has responsibilities (“on or near” reservations, i.e., contract health service delivery areas [CHSDAs]). These people may or may not use IHS services.

IHS service populations between census years (e.g., 1990 and 2000) are estimated by a smoothing technique in order to show a gradual transition between census years. IHS service populations beyond the latest census year (2000) are projected through linear regression techniques, using the most current ten years of AI/AN birth and death data provided by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). The natural change (estimated number of births minus estimated number of deaths) is applied to the latest census enumeration.

Registered AI/AN patients with at least one direct or contract inpatient stay, outpatient visit, or dental visit during the last three years are defined as users. IHS user population estimates are drawn from data in the IHS National Data Warehouse. First implemented in 1984 as the Patient Registration System, it functioned adequately for many years; but, in recent years, system changes resulted in registration record errors. New system-wide improvements were implemented dating back to August, 2001. Local facilities re-sent complete and up-to-date information for all patients who had ever received direct or contract health services from IHS or Tribally-operated programs to a central data repository. Data matching software was then applied to the information, allowing for the identification and removal of duplicate records. Thanks to the dedicated efforts of area statistical officers and information technologists alike, this publication contains some of the most accurate user population estimates ever produced.

The IHS user population estimates shown in this publication should be contrasted with the IHS service population (eligible population) estimates, which are shown in the *Trends in Indian Health* publication. The service population estimates are based on official U.S. Census Bureau county data, representing self-identified AI/AN people who may or may not use IHS services. IHS service populations between census years (e.g., 1990 and 2000) are estimated using a smoothing technique in order to show a gradual transition between census years. This normally results in upward revisions to service population figures projected prior to a census, since each Census tends to do a better job in enumerating AI/AN people. IHS service populations beyond the latest census year with available data are projected through linear regression techniques, using the most current ten years of AI/AN birth and death data provided by the NCHS, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

IHS user population figures are used for calculating IHS patient care rates. However, since state birth and death certificates do not provide information on use of IHS services, IHS service population figures are used in calculating AI/AN vital event rates for the IHS service areas.

The social and economic data contained in this publication are from the 2000 census and reflect the characteristics of persons self-identifying as AI/AN (alone).

VITAL EVENT STATISTICS

AI/AN vital event statistics are derived from data provided annually to the IHS by NCHS. Vital event statistics for the U.S. population were derived from data reported in various NCHS publications, CDC Wonder, as well as from some unpublished data from NCHS. NCHS obtains birth and death records for all U.S. residents from the state health departments, based on information reported on official state birth and death certificates. The records NCHS provides IHS contain the same basic demographic items as the vital event records maintained by NCHS for all U.S. residents, but with names, addresses, and record identification numbers deleted. It should be noted that Tribal identity is not recorded on these records. Tabulations of vital events for this publication are by place of residence.

The natality and mortality data are only as accurate as the reporting by the states to NCHS. NCHS does perform numerous edit checks, applies verification methods, and imputes values for non-responses.

MISREPORTING OF RACE ON STATE DEATH CERTIFICATES

Misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates occurs, especially in areas distant from traditional AI/AN reservations.¹ In order to determine the degree and scope of the misreporting, IHS conducted a study utilizing the National Death Index (NDI) maintained by the NCHS. The study involved matching IHS patient records of those patients who could have died during 1986 through 1988 with all death records of U.S. residents for 1986 through 1988 as contained on the NDI. The study revealed that on 10.9 percent of the matched IHS-NDI records, the race reported for the decedent was other than AI/AN. The percentage of records with inconsistent classification of race ranged from 1.2 percent in the Navajo Area to 28.0 and 30.4 percent in the Oklahoma and California Areas, respectively.

The results of the NDI study provide sufficient numbers to calculate adjustments for each IHS Area, IHS overall, and selected age groups. In addition to these adjustments based on the study findings, IHS assumed the following; (a) the results from 1986-88 apply to other years, (b) IHS age-group adjustments applied also to each Area, and (c) the Area adjustments applied to the causes of death used in this publication (i.e. if an Area's total deaths needed to be increased by ten percent, then the deaths for each cause of death would also increase by this same rate). These assumptions cannot be statistically supported by the results of the study. However, IHS felt that it was necessary to adjust all of the death rates in this publication to provide a meaningful and comprehensive look at health status. IHS also believes that they are reasonable adjustments.

These NDI adjustments were used for the first time in the 1997 edition of this publication. Both unadjusted and adjusted information is shown, as applicable. The adjustments were applied to the results obtained from using an unadjusted death file.

IHS has more specific adjustment factors for the age group less than 1 year. These are derived from the linked birth/infant death data sets produced by the NCHS. In this edition (as was done for the first time in the 1997 edition with 1992-94 data), unadjusted and adjusted infant mortality rates will be shown for data years 1987 through 1998. It is reasonably assumed that data years for which linked data sets were not produced (NCHS did not produce linked data sets prior to data year 1983 and for data years 1992-94) may be adjusted based on the results from other linked data sets. These adjustments based on the linked data sets take precedent over the NDI adjustments for the less than 1 year age group, described above.

¹Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Service. Adjusting for Misreporting on Indian Race on the State Death Certificate. November 1996.

The AI/AN population is considerably younger than the U.S. all races population. Therefore, the death rates presented in this publication have been age adjusted, where applicable, so that appropriate comparisons can be made between these population groups. Two exceptions are the information presented for leading causes of death and leading cancer sites. In order to determine the leading causes of death or cancer sites for a population group, it is necessary to rank without any adjustment for age. However, it should be kept in mind that the ranking of causes of death or cancer sites for a population group is affected by its age composition.

The leading causes of death are shown for more detailed age groups in support of the IHS Director's initiatives on youth and elder care. In particular, the 1 to 14 year age group has been split into 1 to 4 and 5 to 14, and the 45 to 64 year age group has been split into 45 to 54 and 55 to 64.

AGE-ADJUSTMENT

The age adjusted death rates presented in this publication were computed by the direct method, that is, by applying the age specific death rate for a given cause of death to the standard population distributed by age. The total population as enumerated in 2000 was selected as the standard since this is the standard used by NCHS. The rates for the total population and for each race-sex group were adjusted separately, by using the same standard population. The age adjusted rates were based on ten year age groups. It is important **not** to compare age-adjusted death rates with crude rates.

ICD-10-CODES

The list of codes included in alcohol-induced causes was expanded in the 2003 data year to be more comprehensive. Alcoholism deaths are defined through the use of ICD-10 cause of death code groups; E24.4, Alcohol-induced pseudo-Cushing's syndrome; F10, Mental and behavioral disorders due to alcohol use; G31.2, Degeneration of nervous system due to alcohol; G62.1, Alcoholic polyneuropathy; G72.1, Alcoholic myopathy; I42.6, Alcoholic cardiomyopathy; K29.2, Alcoholic gastritis; K70, Alcoholic liver disease; K86.0, Alcohol-induced chronic pancreatitis; R78.0, Finding of alcohol in blood; X45, Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol; X65, intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol; and Y15, Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent. Alcohol-induced causes exclude accidents, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to alcohol use. This category also excludes newborn deaths associated with maternal alcohol use. To be consistent with NCHS, these additional codes are now used by IHS starting with the 2002-2003 edition. The NCHS definition includes all of the code groups previously used by IHS plus these new codes. The NCHS definition of alcoholism deaths is now used in all IHS publications, including *Regional Differences in Indian Health and Trends in Indian Health*.

NCHS is also now publishing drug-induced deaths with a definition that includes codes expanded in the 2003 data year to be more comprehensive. The complete list of causes of death attributable to drug-induced mortality now includes ICD-10 codes D52.1, Drug-induced folate deficiency anemia; D59.0, Drug-induced hemolytic anemia; D59.2, Drug-induced nonautoimmune hemolytic anemia; D61.1, Drug-induced aplastic anemia; D64.2, Secondary sideroblastic anemia due to drugs and toxins; E06.4.,

drug-induced thyroiditis; E16.0, Drug-induced hypoglycemia without coma; E23.1, Drug-induced hypopituitarism; E24.2, Drug-induced Cushing's syndrome; E27.3, Drug-induced adrenocortical insufficiency; E66.1, Drug-induced obesity; selected codes from the ICD-10 title Mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use, specifically, F11-F11.5, F11.7-F11.9, F12-F12.5, F12.7-F12.9, F13-F13.5, F13.7-F13.9, F14-F14.5, F14.7-F14.9, F15-F15.5, F15.7-F15.9, F16-F16.5, F16.7-F16.9, F17, F17.3-F17.5, F17.7-F17.9, F18-F18.5, F18.7-F18.9, F19-F19.5, F19.7-F19.9; G21.1, Other drug-induced secondary parkinsonism; G24.0, Drug-induced dystonia; G25.1, Drug-induced tremor, G25.4, Drug-induced chorea; G25.6, Drug-induced tics and other tics of organic origin; G44.4 Drug-induced headache, not elsewhere classified; G62.0; Drug-induced polyneuropathy; G72.0, Drug-induced myopathy; I95.2, Hypotension due to drugs; J70.2, Acute drug-induced interstitial lung disorders; J70.3, Chronic drug-induced interstitial lung disorders; J70.4, Drug-induced interstitial lung disorder, unspecified; L10.5, Drug-induced pemphigus; L27.0, Generalized skin eruption due to drugs and medicaments; L27.1, Localized skin eruption due to drugs and medicaments; M10.2, Drug-induced gout; M32.0, Drug-induced systemic lupus erythematosus; M80.4 Drug-induced osteoporosis with pathological fracture; M81.4, Drug-induced osteoporosis; M83.5, Other drug-induced osteomalacia in adults; M87.1, Osteonecrosis due to drugs; R78.1, Finding of opiate drug in blood; R78.2, Finding of cocaine in blood; R78.3, Finding of hallucinogen in blood; R78.4, Finding of psychotropic drug in blood; X40-X44, Accidental poisoning by and exposure to drugs, medicaments, and biological substances; X60-X64, Intentional self-poisoning (suicide) by and exposure to drugs, medicaments, and biological substances; X85, Assault (homicide) by drugs, medicaments, and biological substances; and Y10-Y14, Poisoning by and exposure to drugs, medicaments and biological substances, undetermined intent. Drug-induced causes exclude accidents, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to drug use. Also excluded are newborn deaths associated with mother's drug use. This NCHS definition of drug related deaths is now used in all IHS publications, including *Regional Differences in Indian Health and Trends in Indian Health*.

PATIENT CARE STATISTICS

Patient care statistics are derived from IHS reporting systems. There are four main patient care reporting systems. The Monthly Inpatient Services Report is a patient census report that is prepared by each IHS hospital. It indicates the number of discharges and days by type of service (e.g., adult, pediatric, obstetric, newborn), and is used for the direct inpatient workload statistics. The Inpatient Care System is the source of IHS hospital inpatient data pertaining to various patient characteristics (age, sex, principal diagnoses, other diagnoses, community of residence, etc.). The data are collected daily, one record per discharge. The Contract Care System is the source of similar contract hospital inpatient data.

The Ambulatory Patient Care System is the source of data pertaining to the number of ambulatory medical visits at IHS facilities by various patient characteristics (age, sex, clinical impression, community of residence, etc.). The data are collected daily, one record per ambulatory medical visit. The Contract Care System is the source of similar contract ambulatory medical visit data.

SOURCES OF COPIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional AI/AN health status information can be obtained from the IHS Division of Program Statistics. Specific responsibilities are as follows:

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Patient Care Statistics

Vacant

Copies of this and other statistical publications may be obtained from Division of Program Statistics at:

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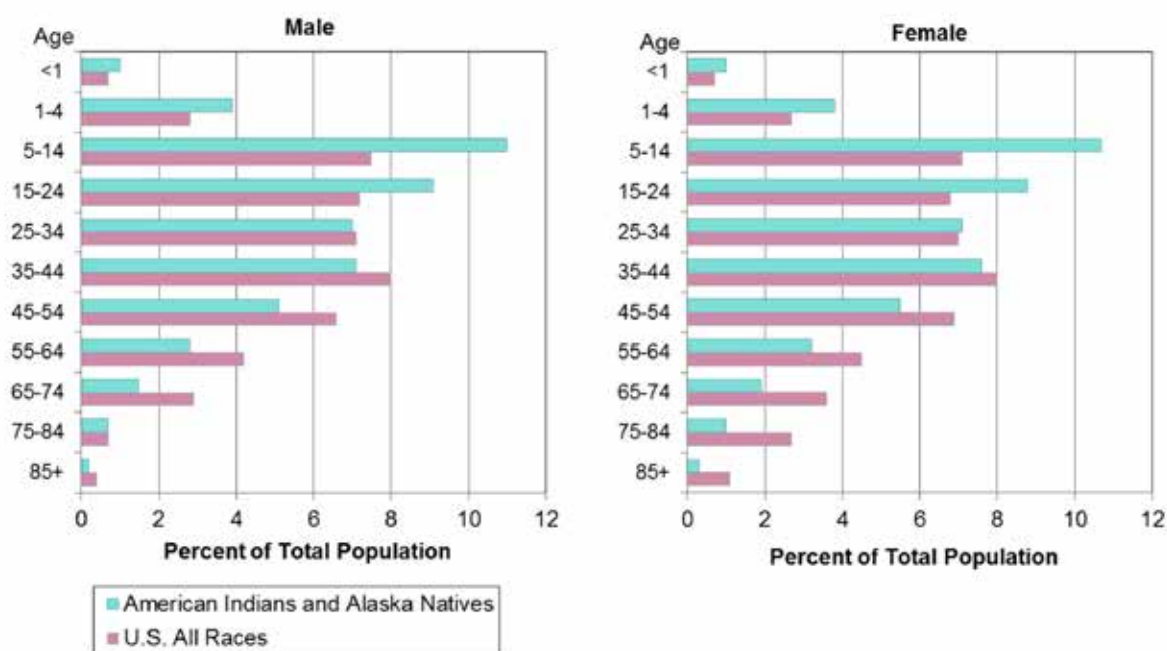
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Tables and Charts

CHART 1—POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 2000 CENSUS WITH BRIDGED RACE CATEGORIES

AI/AN women comprise 51 percent of the IHS service population, as is true for U.S. all races and white women in the population groups. AI/AN women are considerably younger than women in the U.S. general population. According to the 2000 census, 24.4 percent of AI/AN women are younger than 25 years of age compared to 17.2 percent for the U.S. all races population and 16.4 percent for the U.S. white population. For AI/AN women, 3.2 percent are older than 64 years in contrast to 7.3 and 7.9 percent for the U.S. all races and white populations, respectively.



**TABLE 1—AGE AND SEX PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES, IHS SERVICE AREA,
AND U.S. ALL RACES AND WHITE POPULATIONS,
2000 CENSUS WITH BRIDGED RACE CATEGORIES**

Age Group	American Indian and Alaska Native, IHS Service Area ^{1/}		U.S. All Races		U.S. White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Percent of Both Sexes:						
All Ages	49.335	50.665	49.069	50.931	49.320	50.680
Under 1 year	0.998	0.953	0.700	0.667	0.669	0.636
1-4 years	3.947	3.806	2.779	2.654	2.657	2.526
5-14 years	10.969	10.660	7.460	7.103	7.123	6.755
15-24 years	9.060	8.780	7.158	6.801	6.953	6.519
25-34 years	7.008	7.066	7.125	6.995	7.029	6.737
35-44 years	7.084	7.553	7.963	8.049	8.054	7.971
45-54 years	5.060	5.484	6.611	6.854	6.849	6.957
55-64 years	2.846	3.167	4.152	4.500	4.391	4.677
65-74 years	1.539	1.886	2.941	3.568	3.181	3.787
75-84 years	0.653	0.970	1.740	2.662	1.927	2.922
85 years and over	0.171	0.340	0.442	1.077	0.488	1.194
Percent of Within Each Sex:						
All Ages	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000
Under 1 year	2.024	1.880	1.426	1.309	1.356	1.254
1-4 years	8.001	7.513	5.663	5.212	5.387	4.983
5-14 years	22.233	21.040	15.203	13.947	14.443	13.329
15-24 years	18.364	17.330	14.587	13.353	14.097	12.864
25-34 years	14.204	13.946	14.520	13.735	14.251	13.292
35-44 years	14.359	14.907	16.228	15.803	16.330	15.728
45-54 years	10.256	10.824	13.473	13.457	13.888	13.728
55-64 years	5.769	6.252	8.462	8.836	8.903	9.229
65-74 years	3.120	3.723	5.994	7.006	6.449	7.473
75-84 years	1.323	1.914	3.545	5.227	3.907	5.766
85 years and over	0.347	0.671	0.900	2.115	0.990	2.355

^{1/}Counts may not sum exactly to 2000 Census with Bridged Race Categories totals found in other tables due to rounding of counts by age and sex for counties split between service units. This table should be used for population by age and sex only.

CHART 2—EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX, AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES (ALONE), AND U.S. ALL RACES, 2000 CENSUS

AI/AN women do not fare as well in the job market as women in the U.S. general population. According to the 2000 census, 11.7 percent of AI/AN women aged 16 and older were unemployed in contrast to 5.8 percent for the U.S. all races population.

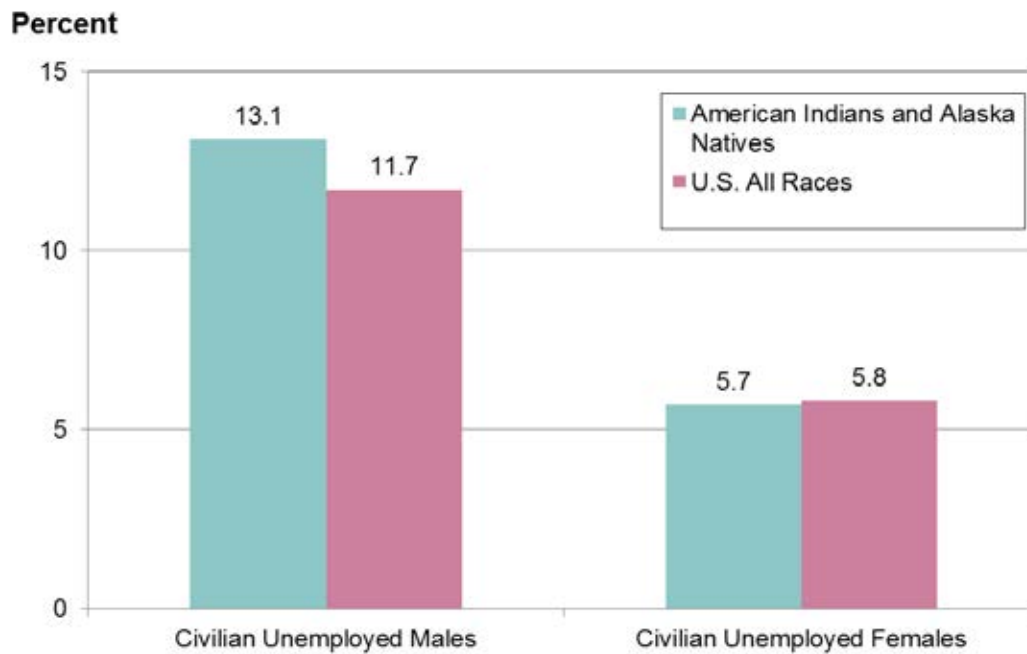


TABLE 2—SELECTED ECONOMIC PROFILES FOR THE UNITED STATES, 2000 CENSUS

	American Indian and Alaska Native (alone)	All Races	White (alone)	Black (alone)	Asian (alone)	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (alone)	Hispanic ^{1/} (alone)
Educational Attainment (Persons 25 years and older):							
Percent less than 9th grade	11.1	7.5	5.9	7.9	10.7	7.5	27.8
Percent 9th to 12th grade, no diploma	18.0	12.1	10.5	19.8	8.9	14.2	19.8
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.9	80.4	83.6	72.3	80.4	78.2	52.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.5	24.4	26.1	14.3	44.1	13.8	10.4
Civilian Employment Status by Sex (Persons 16 years and older):							
Percent unemployed, males	13.1	5.7	4.6	12.0	5.0	10.8	8.2
Percent unemployed, females	11.7	5.8	4.6	10.8	5.3	11.0	10.6
Household Income in 1999:							
Median household income	\$30,599	\$41,994	\$44,687	\$29,423	\$51,908	\$42,717	\$33,676
Percent Below the Poverty Level by Age:							
All Ages	25.7	12.4	9.1	24.9	12.6	17.7	22.6
Under 5 years	34.5	18.2	12.5	36.7	6.4	11.6	28.8
5 years	33.6	17.6	12.0	35.2	1.5	2.4	28.5
6 to 11 years	31.7	16.9	11.3	33.5	9.5	14.5	28.2
12 to 17 years	29.0	14.8	10.0	29.4	9.9	12.8	26.2
18 to 64 years	22.6	11.1	8.6	20.7	65.1	55.5	19.9
65 to 74 years	21.9	8.5	6.7	21.4	4.4	2.1	18.4
75 years and older	26.3	11.5	10.0	26.6	3.1	1.0	21.8

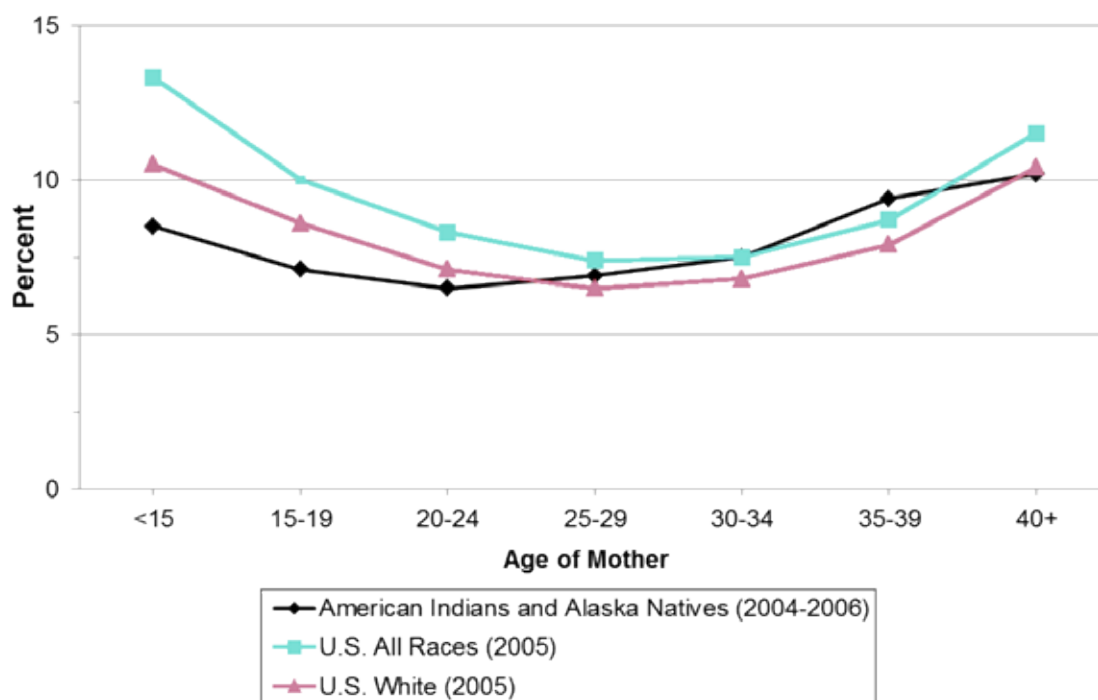
^{1/}Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race. Data shown for Hispanic persons include all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTE: Selected Population Groups: American Indian and Alaska Native (alone); White (alone); Black or African American (alone); Asian (alone); and Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander (alone); and Hispanic (alone).

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000 Summary File 3

CHART 3—LOW BIRTHWEIGHT (LESS THAN 2,500 GRAMS) AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER

Low birthweight occurs at lower rates among AI/AN women than it does for women in the U.S. all races and white populations. For AI/AN women, 7.1 percent of reported live births are of low birthweight, just below the level for the U.S. white population (7.2 percent). This compares to 8.2 percent for the U.S. all races population. AI/AN women experience their highest rate of low birthweight (10.2 percent) in the age group 40 years and older. For the U.S. all races and white populations, this occurs in the under 15 year old age group, the rates are 13.3 and 10.5 percent, respectively.



**TABLE 3—LOW BIRTHWEIGHT (LESS THAN 2,500 GRAMS) BY AGE OF MOTHER
AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES, IHS SERVICE AREA, 2004-2006,
AND U.S. ALL RACES AND WHITE POPULATIONS, 2005**

Age of Mother	Total Live Births	Number of Low Birthweight	Percent Low Birthweight
American Indian and Alaska Native			
All Ages	124,091^{1/}	8,812	7.1
Under 20 year	21,768	1,543	7.1
Under 15 years	317	27	8.5
15-19 years	21,451	1,516	7.1
20-24 years	43,385	2,833	6.5
25-29 years	31,118	2,138	6.9
30-34 years	17,772	1,337	7.5
35-39 years	7,970	750	9.4
40 years and over	2,078	211	10.2
U.S. All Races			
All Ages	4,134,370^{2/}	338,565	8.2
Under 20 year	420,807	42,417	10.1
Under 15 years	6,706	892	13.3
15-19 years	414,101	41,525	10.0
20-24 years	1,039,405	86,321	8.3
25-29 years	1,130,540	83,247	7.4
30-34 years	949,820	71,707	7.5
35-39 years	482,716	42,140	8.7
40 years and over	111,082	12,733	11.5
U.S. White			
All Ages	3,226,661^{3/}	230,966	7.2
Under 20 year	298,627	25,695	8.6
Under 15 years	3,640	381	10.5
15-19 years	294,987	25,314	8.6
20-24 years	789,836	55,744	7.1
25-29 years	898,697	58,043	6.5
30-34 years	762,759	51,755	6.8
35-39 years	388,973	30,593	7.9
40 years and over	87,769	9,136	10.4

^{1/}Excludes 170 AI/AN live births with birthweight not stated.

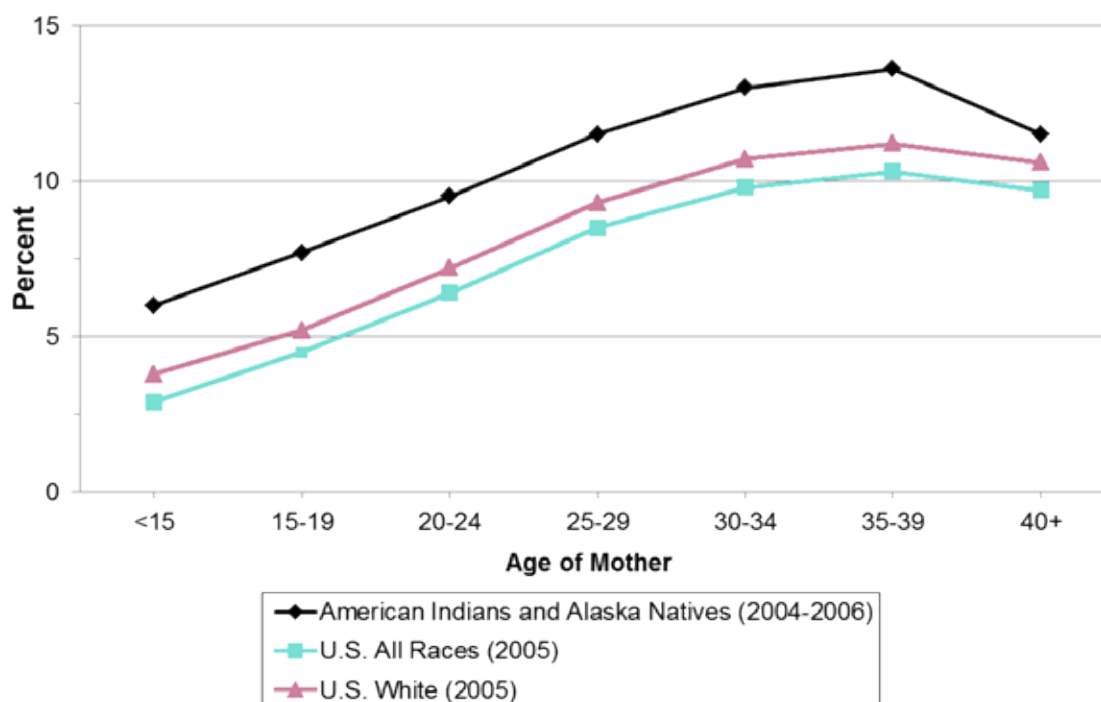
^{2/}Excludes 3,979 U.S. all races live births with birthweight not stated.

^{3/}Excludes 2,633 U.S. white live births with birthweight not stated.

SOURCE: Rates for U.S. All Races and U.S. White: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. CDC Wonder. <http://wonder.cdc.gov>.

CHART 4—HIGH BIRTHWEIGHT (4,000 GRAMS OR MORE) AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER

High birthweight (4,000 grams or more) are a relatively greater problem for AI/AN women than low birthweight. High birthweight may be a complication of diabetic pregnancies and should be of concern. For AI/AN women, 10.5 percent of all babies in the IHS service area were high birthweight compared to 7.1 percent for low birthweight. The U.S. all races population has a lower rate of high birthweight, i.e., 8.1 percent, whereas the U.S. white population has a higher rate, 9.0. The highest rates for all three population groups occur in age group 35-39 years.



**TABLE 4—HIGH BIRTHWEIGHT (4,000 GRAMS OR MORE) BY AGE OF MOTHER
AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES, IHS SERVICE AREA, 2004-2006,
AND U.S. ALL RACES AND WHITE POPULATIONS, 2005**

Age of Mother	Total Live Births	Number of High Birthweight	Percent High Birthweight
American Indian and Alaska Native			
All Ages	124,091^{1/}	12,991	10.5
Under 20 year	21,768	1,669	7.7
Under 15 years	317	19	6.0
15-19 years	21,451	1,650	7.7
20-24 years	43,385	4,109	9.5
25-29 years	31,118	3,572	11.5
30-34 years	17,772	2,318	13.0
35-39 years	7,970	1,085	13.6
40 years and over	2,078	238	11.5
U.S. All Races			
All Ages	4,134,370^{2/}	335,932	8.1
Under 20 year	420,807	19,001	4.5
Under 15 years	6,706	194	2.9
15-19 years	414,101	18,807	4.5
20-24 years	1,039,405	66,926	6.4
25-29 years	1,130,540	96,259	8.5
30-34 years	949,820	93,203	9.8
35-39 years	482,716	49,762	10.3
40 years and over	111,082	10,781	9.7
U.S. White			
All Ages	3,226,661^{3/}	290,682	9.0
Under 20 year	298,627	15,427	5.2
Under 15 years	3,640	137	3.8
15-19 years	294,987	15,290	5.2
20-24 years	789,836	56,725	7.2
25-29 years	898,697	83,842	9.3
30-34 years	762,759	81,895	10.7
35-39 years	388,973	43,483	11.2
40 years and over	87,769	9,310	10.6

^{1/}Excludes 170 AI/AN live births with birthweight not stated.

^{2/}Excludes 3,979 U.S. all races live births with birthweight not stated.

^{3/}Excludes 2,633 U.S. white live births with birthweight not stated.

SOURCE: Rates for U.S. All Races and U.S. White: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. CDC Wonder. <http://wonder.cdc.gov>.

CHART 5.1—BIRTH ORDER BY AGE OF MOTHER, PERCENT WITHIN BIRTH ORDER, AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES

AI/AN women on average give birth to children at younger ages than women in the U.S. general population. For AI/AN women, 39.1 percent are less than 20 years; 77.4 percent are less than 25 years; whereas, 2.6 percent are 35 years or older at the time of their first born.

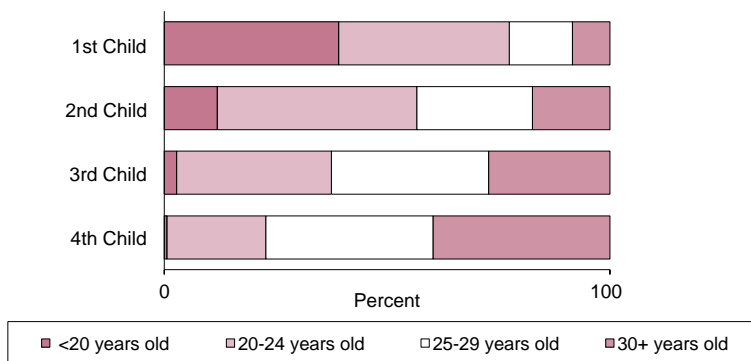


CHART 5.2—BIRTH ORDER BY AGE OF MOTHER, PERCENT WITHIN BIRTH ORDER, U.S. ALL RACES

Women in the U.S. all races population tends to wait longer for their first child than AI/AN women. For the U.S. all races population, 20.6 percent of women are less than 20 years; 50.7 percent are less than 25 years; whereas, 8.3 percent are 35 years or older when they deliver their first child.

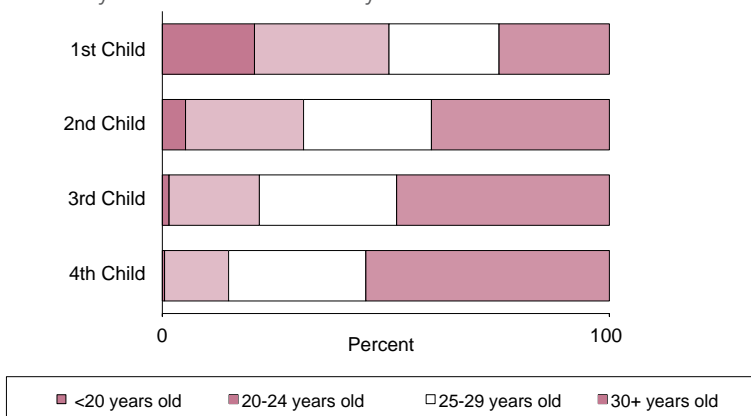
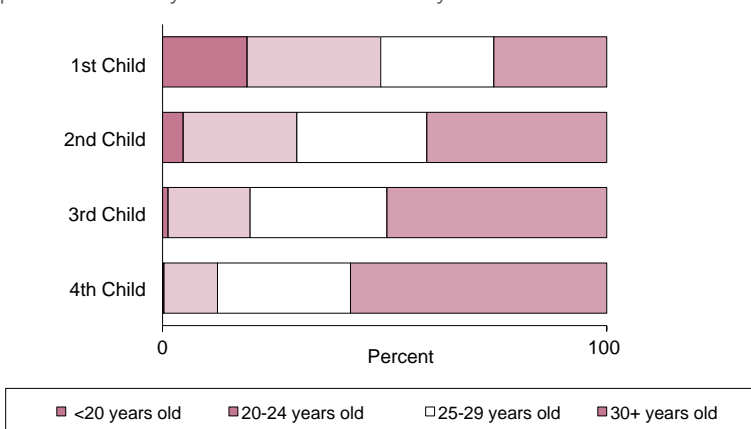


CHART 5.3—BIRTH ORDER BY AGE OF MOTHER, PERCENT WITHIN BIRTH ORDER, U.S. WHITE

The U.S. white population is similar to the U.S. general population in terms of mother's age at birth of first child. For the white population, 19.0 percent of women are less than 20 years; 49.1 percent are less than 25 years; whereas, 8.5 percent are 35 years or older when they deliver their first child.



**TABLE 5—NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS
BY AGE OF MOTHER WITHIN BIRTH ORDER
AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES, IHS SERVICE AREA, 2004-2006,
AND U.S. ALL RACES AND WHITE POPULATIONS, 2005**

Age Group	Total Live Births	Live Birth Order					
		1st Child	2nd Child	3rd Child	4th Child	5th Child	6th+ Child
American Indian and Alaska Native, IHS Service Area							
All Ages	124,091 ^{1/}	43,276	33,942	22,539	12,053	6,004	5,554
All Ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 year	17.5	39.1	11.9	2.8	0.6	0.1	3.3
20-24 years	35.0	38.3	44.8	34.7	22.2	11.6	23.7
25-29 years	25.1	14.2	25.9	35.3	37.5	36.2	34.9
30-34 years	14.3	5.7	12.0	18.4	25.6	32.4	27.2
35-39 years	6.4	2.2	4.5	7.2	11.2	15.6	10.3
40-44 years	1.6	0.4	0.9	1.6	2.7	3.9	0.6
45-54 years	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
U.S. All Races							
All Ages	4,138,349 ^{2/}	1,637,953	1,326,598	699,661	278,310	101,738	76,596
All Ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 year	10.2	20.6	5.2	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.0
20-24 years	25.1	30.1	26.4	20.2	14.3	9.5	3.6
25-29 years	27.4	24.6	28.6	30.7	30.7	29.1	19.7
30-34 years	23.0	16.5	25.4	28.4	30.5	31.9	32.2
35-39 years	11.7	6.8	12.0	15.9	19.2	22.3	30.1
40-44 years	2.5	1.4	2.2	3.1	4.7	6.7	13.2
45-54 years	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.2
U.S. White							
All Ages	3,229,294 ^{3/}	1,274,542	1,052,133	552,735	212,533	73,420	52,141
All Ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 year	9.3	19.0	4.6	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.0
20-24 years	24.5	30.1	25.6	18.5	12.1	7.5	2.6
25-29 years	27.9	25.5	29.3	30.8	29.9	26.9	16.3
30-34 years	23.6	16.9	26.0	29.6	32.0	33.2	31.9
35-39 years	12.0	7.0	12.2	16.6	20.6	24.6	32.8
40-44 years	2.6	1.4	2.2	3.1	4.8	7.2	14.9
45-54 years	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.4

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

^{1/}Excludes 733 AI/AN live births with birth order not reported.

^{2/}Excludes 17,493 U.S. all races births with birth order not reported.

^{3/}Excludes 11,790 U.S. white births with birth order not reported.

NOTE: Percents may not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

SOURCE: Rates for U.S. All Races and U.S. White: Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Sutton PD, et al. Births: Final data for 2005. National vital statistics reports; vol 56 no 6. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2007.

CHART 6—PRENATAL CARE IN FIRST TRIMESTER, CALENDAR YEARS 2004-2006

AI/AN women generally begin prenatal care later than women in the U.S. all races population. Prenatal care began in the first trimester at 66.6 percent of AI/AN live births, whereas, this percentage for the U.S. general population is 56.5. The Portland Area has the lowest percent (56.8) of mothers who received prenatal care in the first trimester, whereas, the California Area has the highest percent (74.8).

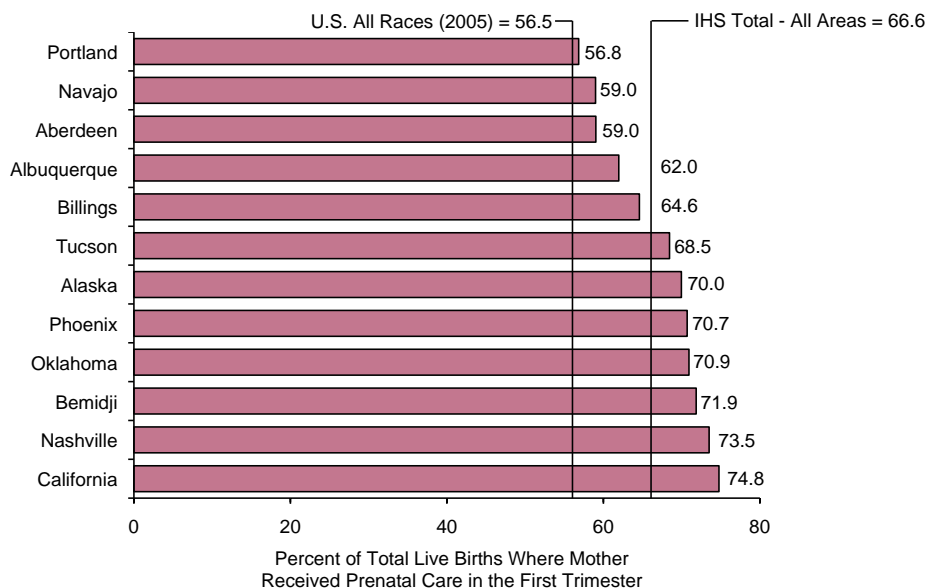


TABLE 6—PRENATAL CARE IN FIRST TRIMESTER, CALENDAR YEARS 2004-2006

	Total Live Births ^{1/}	Mother Received Prenatal Care	Mother Received Prenatal Care in the First Trimester ^{2/}	
		Reported	Number	Percent
<i>U.S. All Races (2005)</i>	<i>4,138,349</i>	<i>2,760,324</i>	<i>2,338,438</i>	<i>56.5</i>
All IHS Areas	124,091	118,187	82,649	66.6
Aberdeen	10,143	9,792	5,988	59.0
Alaska	9,040	8,648	6,325	70.0
Albuquerque	6,426	5,925	3,982	62.0
Bemidji	8,286	8,076	5,954	71.9
Billings	5,435	5,236	3,511	64.6
California	8,236	7,949	6,158	74.8
Nashville	6,817	6,620	5,011	73.5
Navajo	14,460	13,897	8,531	59.0
Oklahoma	25,062	24,201	17,778	70.9
Phoenix	14,312	13,679	10,119	70.7
Portland	13,557	11,921	7,706	56.8
Tucson	2,317	2,243	1,586	68.5

^{1/}Includes 1,378,025 U.S. All Races live births and 5,904 American Indian/Alaska Native live births for which prenatal care was either 'not reported' or 'no prenatal care was provided'.

^{2/}Percent based on live births with this information reported.

CHART 7.1—PERCENT OF LIVE BIRTHS FOR MOTHERS WHO SMOKED DURING PREGNANCY, CALENDAR YEARS 2004-2006

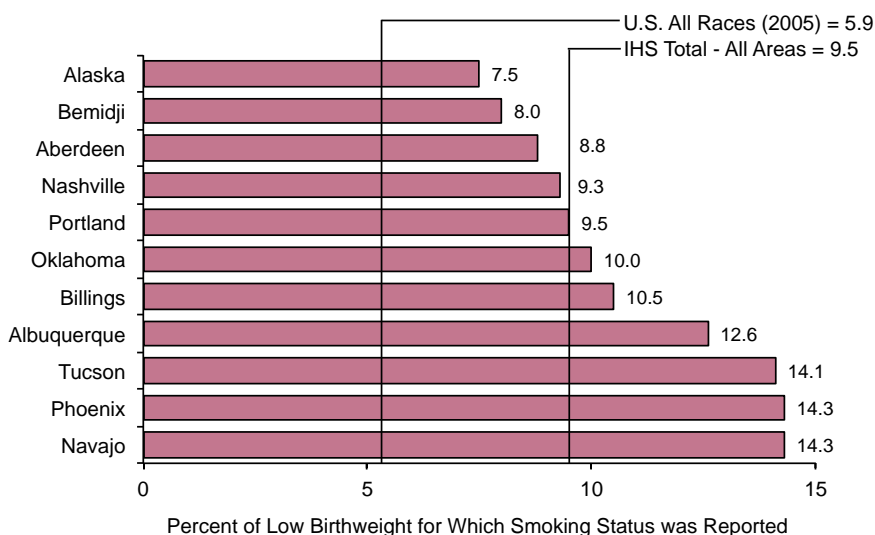
In the AI/AN population, 16.8 percent of women report that they smoked tobacco during pregnancy. Women in the U.S. all races population smoked at a lower percent during pregnancy, i.e., 12.0 percent. There is an established relationship between smoking during pregnancy and low birthweight births.



NOTE: California data was excluded.

CHART 7.2—PERCENT OF LOW BIRTHWEIGHT FOR MOTHERS WHO SMOKED DURING PREGNANCY, CALENDAR YEARS 2004-2006

The percent of AI/AN women who smoked during pregnancy and delivered babies of low birthweight was 9.5 for all AI/AN women in the Indian Health Service for years 2004-2006. This compared to 5.9 percent of the women of U.S. all races who smoked during pregnancy and delivered babies who weighed less than 2,500 grams.



NOTE: California data was excluded.

TABLE 7—PERCENT OF MOTHERS WHO SMOKED DURING PREGNANCY FOR ALL BIRTHS AND LOW BIRTHWEIGHT BY AGE OF MOTHER, CALENDAR YEARS 2004-2006
(Low birthweight is defined as weight less than 2,500 grams (5lb., 8oz.))

	Percent of Live Births ^{1/} for Which the Mother Reported Smoking				
	All Ages	Under 15 Years	15-19 Years	20-34 Years	35-54 Years
<i>U.S. All Races (2005)</i>	12.0	5.1	18.0	12.3	6.7
All IHS Areas	16.8	8.5	17.2	17.0	13.5
Aberdeen	28.6	17.6	25.4	29.6	27.3
Alaska	28.8	10.5	30.4	29.2	22.8
Albuquerque	4.6	6.7*	5.3	4.7	1.9
Bemidji	37.6	19.0	38.9	38.1	29.9
Billings	26.3	12.5	25.3	26.8	25.4
California	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
Nashville	21.5	0.0*	22.1	21.7	19.1
Navajo	2.1	0.0*	2.7	2.1	1.4
Oklahoma	19.2	5.6	19.2	19.2	19.6
Phoenix	6.5	0.0*	5.3	6.8	6.8
Portland	21.0	25.0	23.3	21.0	17.2
Tucson	4.0	0.0*	4.2	3.7	5.7

	Percent of Low Birthweight ^{1/} for Which the Mother Reported Smoking				
	All Ages	Under 15 Years	15-19 Years	20-34 Years	35-54 Years
<i>U.S. All Races (2005)</i>	5.9	2.6	8.2	6.1	3.4
All IHS Areas	9.5	0.0	8.1	9.2	15.7
Aberdeen	8.8	0.0*	6.2	9.2	12.4
Alaska	7.5	0.0*	5.3	7.8	9.5
Albuquerque	12.6	0.0*	8.9	13.3	18.2
Bemidji	8.0	0.0*	5.8	8.0	15.5
Billings	10.5	0.0*	8.0	10.9	14.5
California	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
Nashville	9.3	0.0*	12.5	8.7	8.6
Navajo	14.3	0.0*	15.2	13.3	21.7
Oklahoma	10.0	33.3	9.2	9.4	20.6
Phoenix	14.3	0.0*	11.8	13.9	21.3
Portland	9.5	0.0*	9.1	8.7	19.2
Tucson	14.1	0.0*	15.8	11.3	27.3

-- Represents zero.

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

^{1/}Based on the number of live births with smoking status of the mother reported.

^{2/}Excludes data for California, which did not require reporting of tobacco use during pregnancy.

CHART 8—BIRTH RATES AMONG MOTHERS WITH DIABETES, CALENDAR YEARS 2004-2006

Mothers of AI/AN newborns were more likely to have diabetes (medical risk factor of diabetes is reported on the birth certificate) than their counterparts in the U.S. all races population. For the AI/AN population, there were 61.2 births to mothers with diabetes per 1,000 of all live births. This is 1.6 times larger than the U.S. all races rate of 38.3. The Navajo Area rate (88.0) is 2.3 times the U.S. all races rate. There are no IHS service areas below the U.S. all races rate of 38.3.

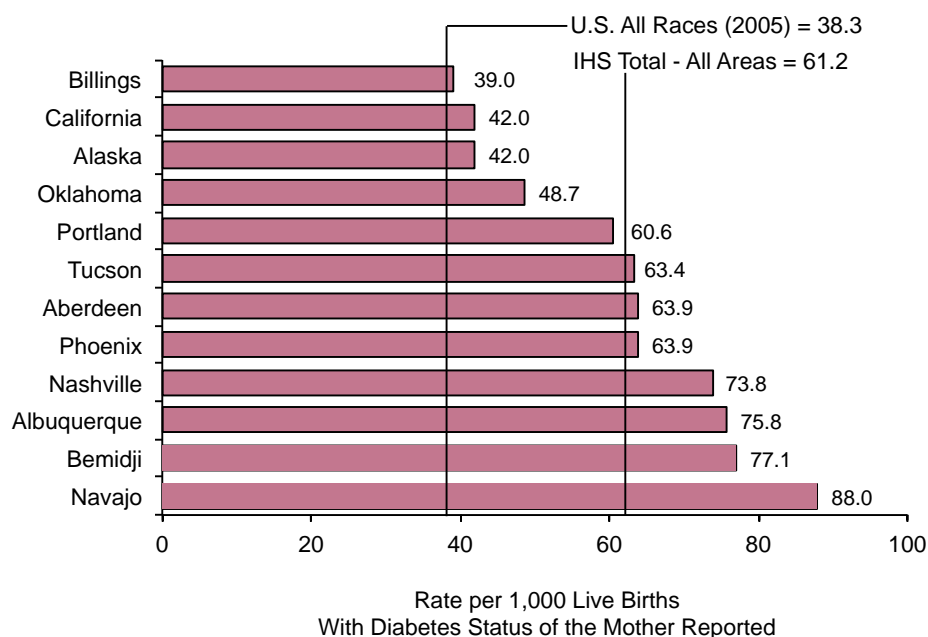


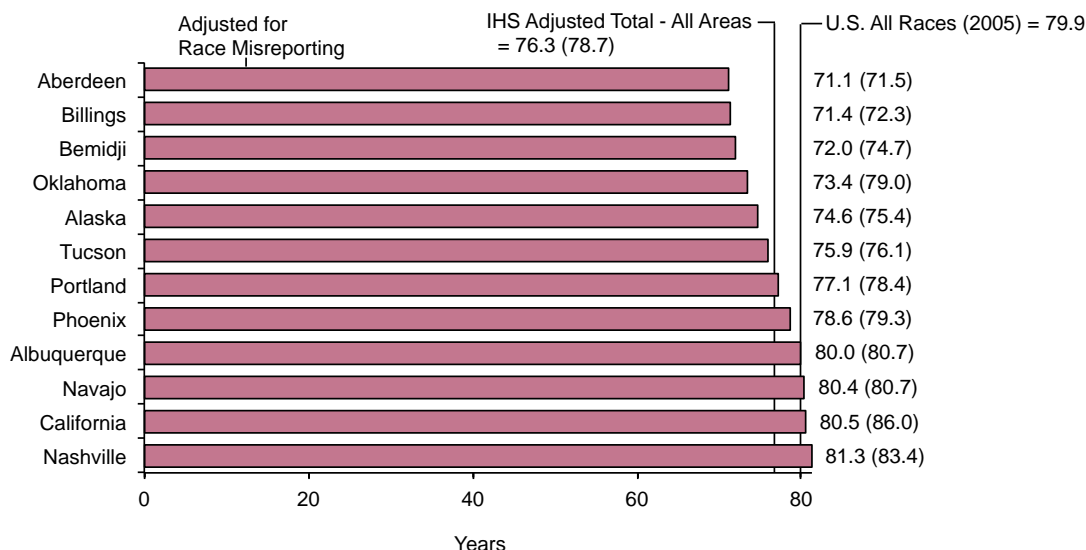
TABLE 8—RATE^{1/} OF LIVE BIRTHS AMONG MOTHERS WITH DIABETES BY AGE OF MOTHER, CALENDAR YEAR 2004-2006

	All Ages	Under 20 Years	20-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	40-54 Years
<i>U.S. All Races (2005)</i>	38.3	11.9	21.9	36.1	50.7	66.8	86.6
All IHS Areas	61.2	18.8	35.2	68.1	108.9	151.8	188.2
Aberdeen	63.9	16.3	37.2	75.2	140.3	178.2	330.5
Alaska	42.0	12.6	20.4	50.3	71.5	95.9	128.9
Albuquerque	75.8	19.6	44.0	78.0	131.1	191.2	205.3
Bemidji	77.1	28.4	47.6	89.5	137.8	190.5	239.6
Billings	39.0	8.4	22.3	45.1	87.0	134.3	101.7
California	42.0	16.3	25.1	49.3	61.8	76.0	130.2
Nashville	73.8	31.5	51.1	86.7	104.2	135.2	153.8
Navajo	88.0	17.9	37.7	91.6	151.6	228.6	239.8
Oklahoma	48.7	18.2	32.5	58.7	87.9	108.8	172.7
Phoenix	63.9	19.1	40.0	69.4	112.8	153.5	169.6
Portland	60.6	21.3	34.4	58.6	104.4	149.2	167.4
Tucson	63.4	17.2	25.0	79.4	129.5	175.3	128.2

^{1/}Number of live births among mothers with diabetes per 1,000 live births with diabetes status reported in age group specified.

CHART 9—LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, FEMALES, CALENDAR YEARS 2004-2006

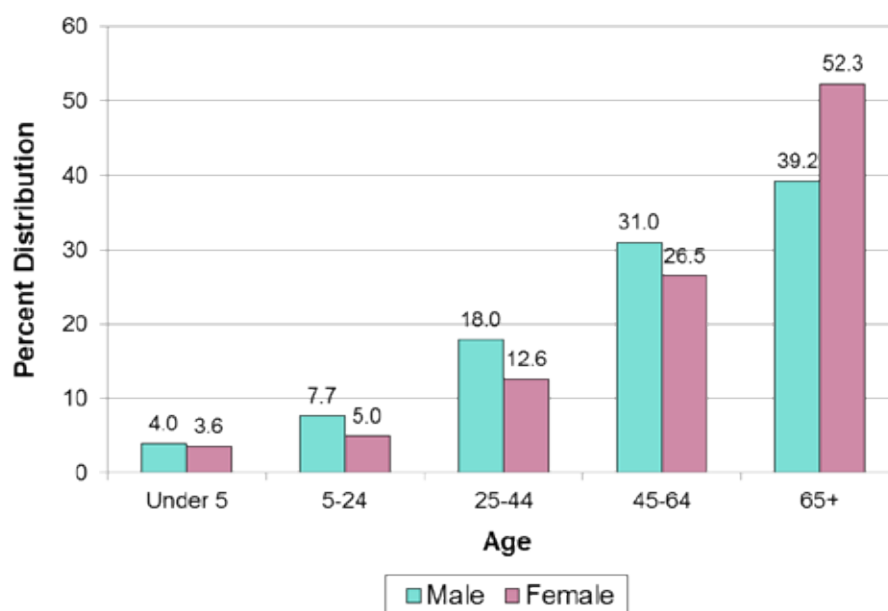
The life expectancy for AI/AN females is 6.4 years greater than it is for AI/AN males, i.e., 76.3 compared to 69.9. AI/AN females are within 3.6 years of the life expectancy of U.S. all races females, which is 79.9. The Aberdeen Area has the lowest female life expectancy (71.1) among the IHS Areas. These AI/AN life expectancies have been adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.



NOTE: Life expectancies **not** adjusted for misreporting of American Indian/Alaska Native race on state death certificates are shown in parentheses.

CHART 10—DEATHS BY AGE AND SEX, AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES (2004-2006)

AI/AN females die at relatively older ages than AI/AN males. The percentage of deaths pertaining to ages under 45 is 21.2 percent for AI/AN females and 29.7 percent for males. However, for ages over 64, the female percentage is 52.3 compared to the male percentage of 39.3. These AI/AN counts have been adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.



**TABLE 10—NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS BY AGE AND SEX
AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES, IHS SERVICE AREA, 2004-2006,
AND U.S. POPULATIONS, 2005**

Age Group	American Indian / Alaskan Native - Both Sexes				American Indian / Alaskan Native - Male			
	Number		Percent		Number		Percent	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}
All Ages	30,213	35,038	100.0	100.0	16,556	19,137	100.0	100.0
Under 1	871	1,019	2.9	2.9	524	597	3.2	3.1
1 to 4	234	325	0.8	0.9	128	180	0.8	0.9
5 to 14	270	327	0.9	0.9	151	179	0.9	0.9
15 to 24	1,583	1,956	5.2	5.6	1,101	1,300	6.7	6.8
25 to 34	1,703	2,156	5.6	6.2	1,178	1,419	7.1	7.4
35 to 44	2,843	3,301	9.4	9.4	1,780	2,026	10.8	10.6
45 to 54	4,099	4,644	13.6	13.3	2,492	2,785	15.1	14.6
55 to 64	4,718	5,477	15.6	15.6	2,723	3,131	16.4	16.4
65 to 74	5,261	6,190	17.4	17.7	2,761	3,258	16.7	17.0
75 to 84	5,104	5,949	16.9	17.0	2,418	2,870	14.6	15.0
85 and over	3,514	3,681	11.6	10.5	1,291	1,383	7.8	7.2
Age Not Stated	13	13	0.0	0.0	9	9	0.1	0.1

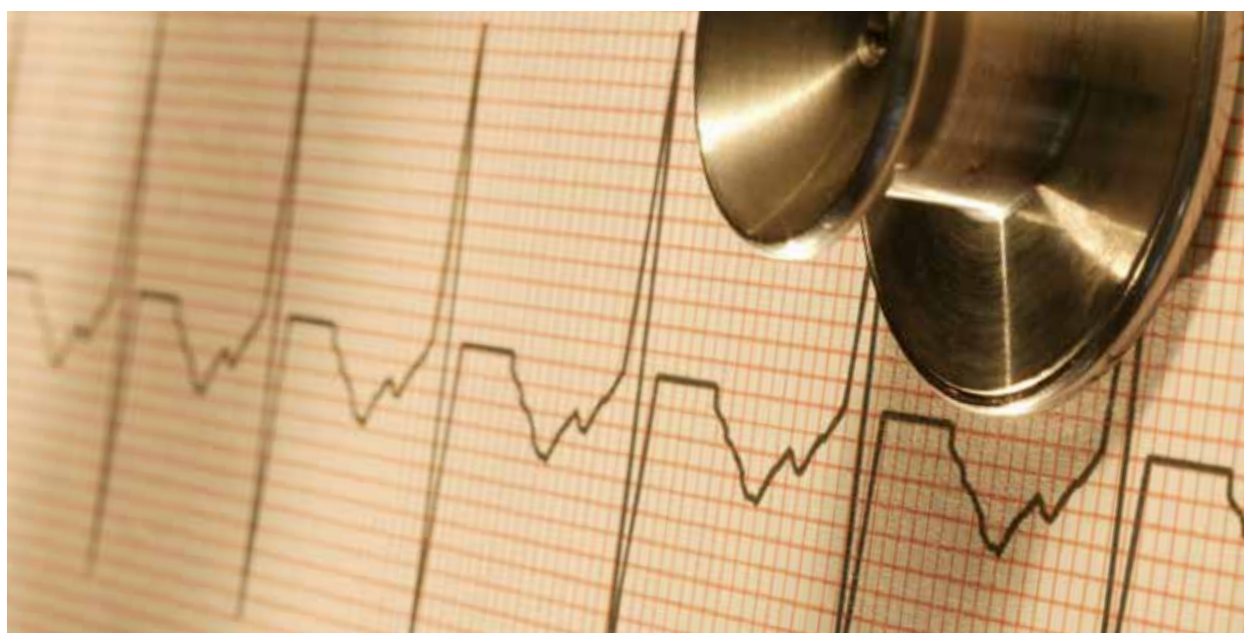
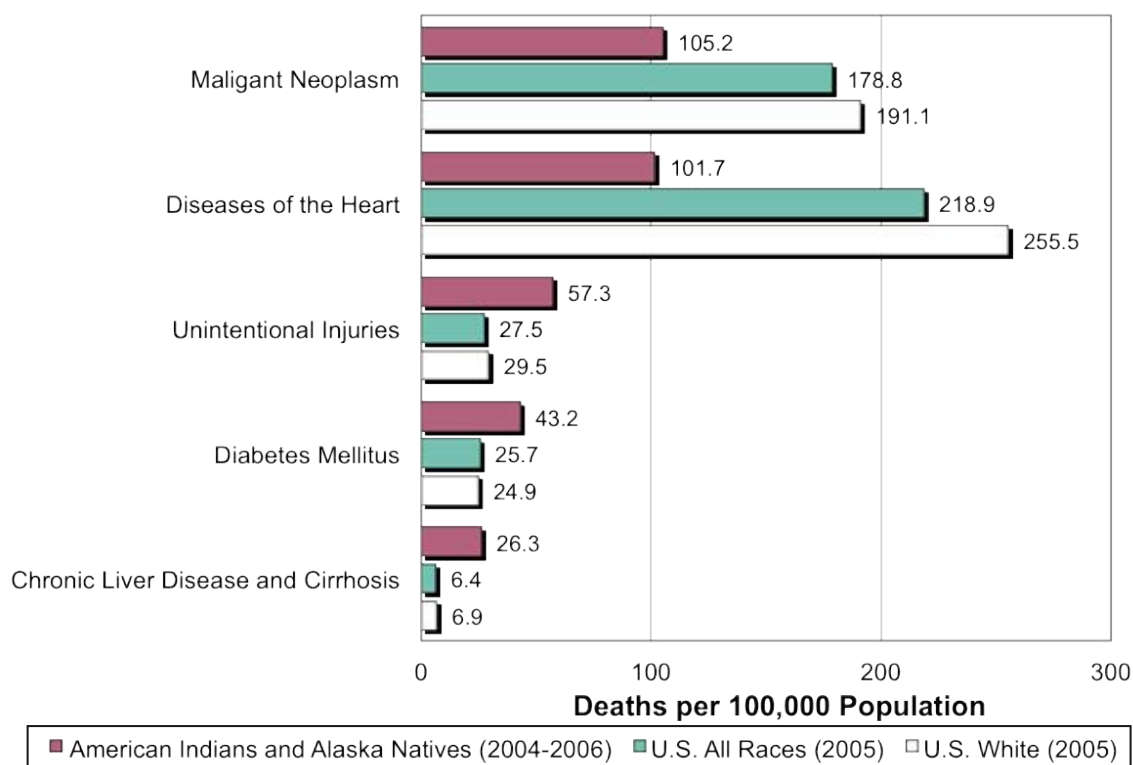
Age Group	American Indian / Alaskan Native - Female				United States			
	Number		Percent					
	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}	All Races	White	Black	
All Ages	13,657	15,901	100.0	100.0	Number of Deaths, All Ages	2,448,017	2,098,097	292,808
					Percent Distribution, All Ages	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 1	347	422	2.5	2.7		1.2	0.9	3.0
1 to 4	106	145	0.8	0.9		0.2	0.2	0.4
5 to 14	119	148	0.9	0.9		0.3	0.2	0.5
15 to 24	482	656	3.5	4.1		1.4	1.2	2.5
25 to 34	525	737	3.8	4.6		1.7	1.4	3.4
35 to 44	1,063	1,275	7.8	8.0		3.5	3.1	6.2
45 to 54	1,607	1,859	11.8	11.7		7.5	6.7	12.9
55 to 64	1,995	2,346	14.6	14.8		11.2	10.6	15.5
65 to 74	2,500	2,932	18.3	18.4		16.3	16.0	17.7
75 to 84	2,686	3,079	19.7	19.4		28.0	29.1	21.2
85 and over	2,223	2,298	16.3	14.5		28.7	30.6	16.7
Age Not Stated	4	4	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05

^{1/}Adjusted - specifies a number or percent adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.

CHART 11—DEATH RATES, LEADING CAUSES: FEMALES

The two leading causes of death for AI/AN females are malignant neoplasms and diseases of the heart. The same is true for U.S. all races and white females. Unintentional injuries, diabetes mellitus, and chronic liver diseases and cirrhosis are among the top five leading causes for AI/AN females. These AI/AN counts have been adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.



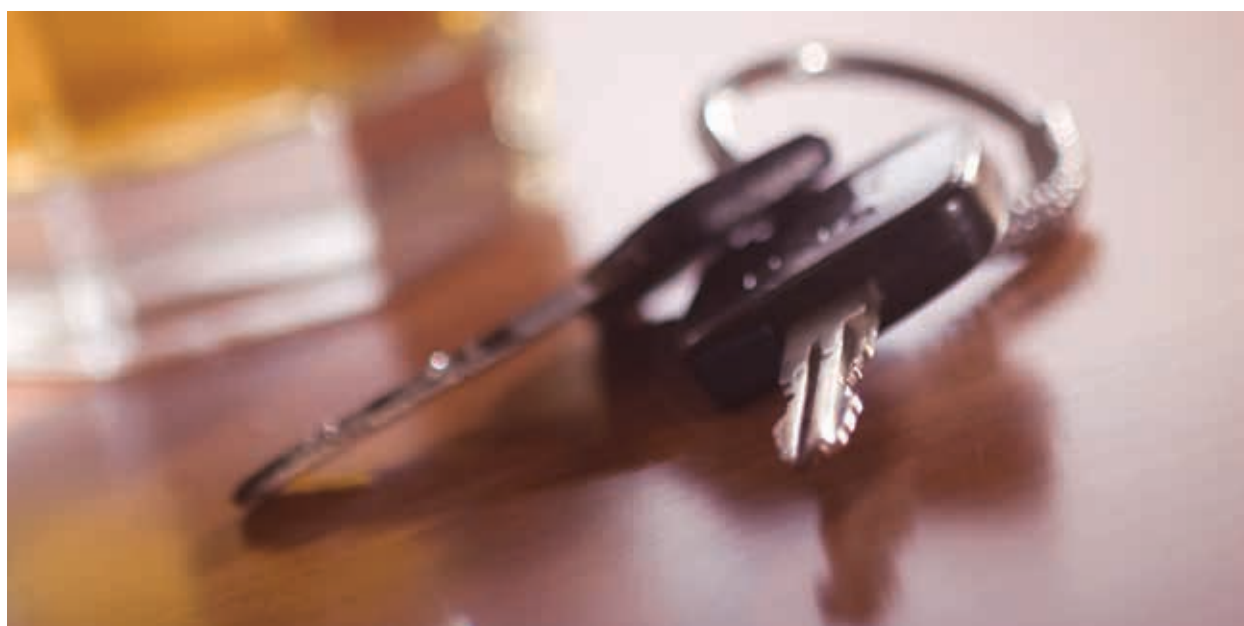
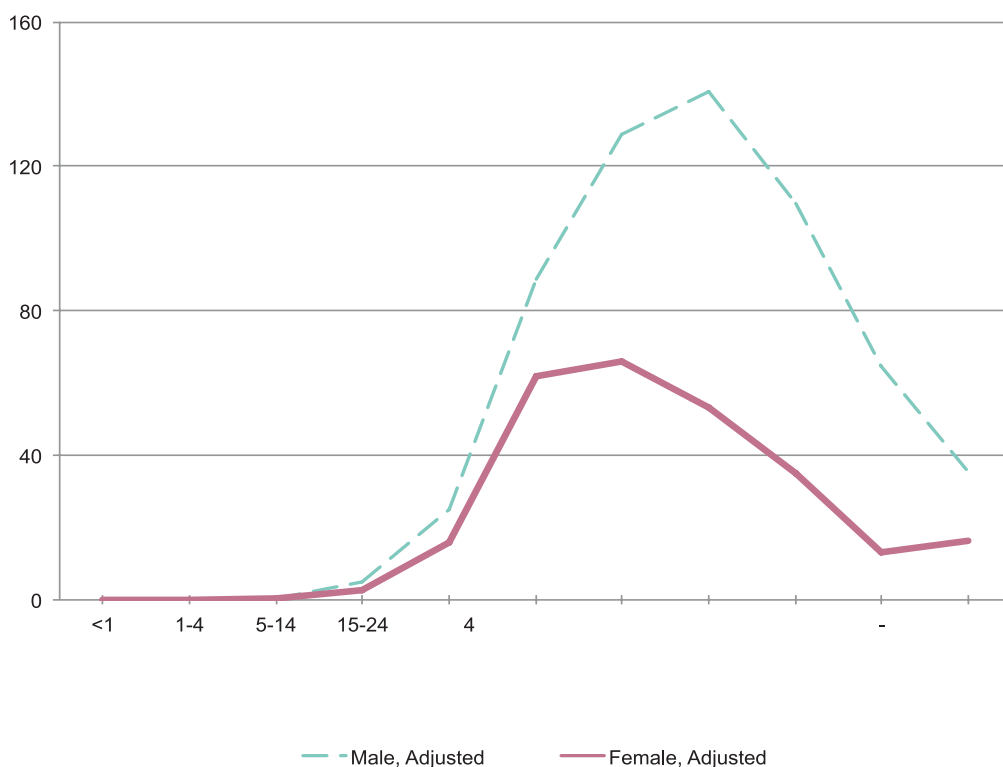
**TABLE 11—LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH BY FEMALE
AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES, IHS SERVICE AREA, 2004-2006
U.S. ALL RACES AND WHITE POPULATIONS, 2005**
(Death rates per 100,000 Population)

Cause of Death	American Indian and Alaska Native	U.S. All Races	U.S. White	Ratio of American Indian and Alaska Native ^{1/} to:	
	Adjusted Rate ^{1/}	Rate	Rate	U.S. All Races	U.S. White
All Causes	579.8	824.6	882.6	0.7	0.7
Malignant neoplasms	105.2	178.8	191.1	0.6	0.6
Diseases of the heart	101.7	218.9	255.5	0.5	0.4
Unintentional injuries	57.3	27.5	29.5	2.1	1.9
Motor vehicle	32.4	9.1	9.5	3.6	3.4
Other unintentional injuries	24.9	18.4	20.0	1.4	1.2
Diabetes mellitus	43.2	25.7	24.9	1.7	1.7
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	26.3	6.4	6.9	4.1	3.8
Cerebrovascular diseases	29.0	57.8	61.6	0.5	0.5
Pneumonia and influenza	13.9	23.2	25.7	0.6	0.5
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	22.6	45.5	52.8	0.5	0.4
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	13.8	15.0	14.6	0.9	0.9
Suicide	9.4	4.5	5.0	2.1	1.9

^{1/}Adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.

CHART 12—ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATH RATES BY AGE AND SEX, AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES (2004-2006)

Although alcohol abuse is a more serious problem for AI/AN males than females, it still takes a considerable death toll among AI/AN females. The AI/AN female alcohol-related death rate for age groups 35 through 74 ranges from 35.0 to 66.1 deaths per 100,000 population. For U.S. all races and white females, the highest age-specific rates are 8.8 and 9.0, respectively, for age group 45 to 54 years. These AI/AN rates have been adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.



**TABLE 12—ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATH RATES BY AGE AND SEX
AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES, IHS SERVICE AREA, 2004-2006
U.S. ALL RACES AND WHITE POPULATIONS, 2005**
(Rate per 100,000 Population)

Age Group	American Indian and Alaska Native					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}
Under 1 year	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
1-4 years	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
5-14 years	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2
15-24 years	3.2	3.5	4.5	5.1	2.1	2.5
25-34 years	17.5	20.0	23.4	24.9	12.4	15.9
35-44 years	62.8	75.0	75.0	88.9	51.4	61.9
45-54 years	82.8	95.7	112.3	128.9	56.6	66.1
55-64 years	82.8	94.5	123.0	140.7	47.2	53.4
65-74 years	62.5	68.5	98.5	109.8	33.3	35.0
75-84 years	32.0	34.8	58.0	64.7	13.0	13.0
85 years +	22.4	22.4	35.3	35.3	16.4	16.4

Age Group	U.S. All Races			U.S. White		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Under 1 year	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
1-4 years	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
5-14 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	--*
15-24 years	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.1
25-34 years	1.4	2.1	0.7	1.4	2.1	0.7
35-44 years	7.5	10.8	4.3	7.9	11.3	4.4
45-54 years	17.6	26.7	8.8	18.0	27.2	9.0
55-64 years	19.4	31.2	8.3	19.6	31.5	8.3
65-74 years	14.9	24.6	6.8	15.1	24.5	6.9
75-84 years	9.2	16.8	3.9	9.2	16.6	4.0
85 years +	5.0	10.3	2.7	5.0	10.4	2.6

--* Represents zero.

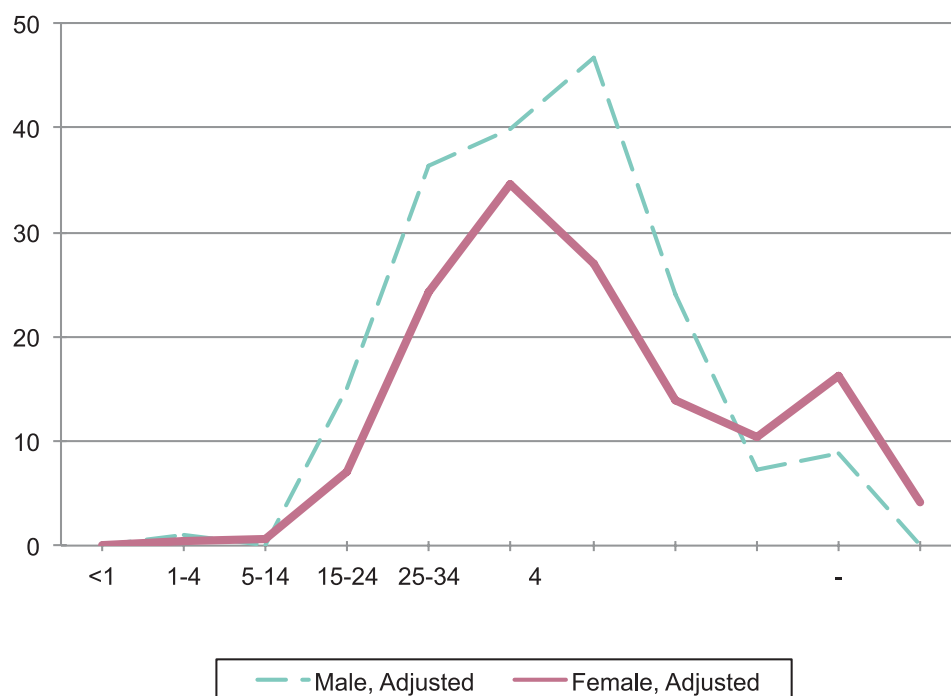
0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

^{1/}Adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.

SOURCE: Rates for U.S. All Races and U.S. White: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC Wonder. <http://wonder.cdc.gov>.

**CHART 13—DRUG-RELATED DEATH RATES BY AGE AND SEX,
AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES (2004-2006)**

Age-specific drug-related death rates for AI/AN females are lower to those for AI/AN males except for age groups 15 through 64 years. However, some of these rates are based on small numbers and should be interpreted with caution. The highest female rate (34.6) occurs among the 35 to 44 year age group. AI/AN female age-specific rates are generally higher than those for U.S. all races and white females. These AI/AN rates have been adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.



**TABLE 13—DRUG-RELATED DEATH RATES BY AGE AND SEX
AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES, IHS SERVICE AREA, 2004-2006
U.S. ALL RACES AND WHITE POPULATIONS, 2005**
(Rate per 100,000 Population)

Age Group	American Indian and Alaska Native					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}
Under 1 year	1.0	--*	0.0	--*	0.0	--*
1-4 years	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.5
5-14 years	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
15-24 years	8.8	11.1	11.9	15.1	5.6	7.0
25-34 years	21.9	30.4	27.8	36.3	15.9	24.3
35-44 years	30.6	37.2	34.3	39.9	27.1	34.6
45-54 years	30.8	36.3	39.8	46.7	22.5	27.0
55-64 years	16.7	18.7	21.4	24.1	12.5	14.0
65-74 years	8.9	8.9	7.2	7.2	10.3	10.3
75-84 years	10.3	13.2	6.7	8.9	13.0	16.3
85 years +	2.8	2.8	--*	--*	4.1	4.1

Age Group	U.S. All Races			U.S. White		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Under 1 year	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
1-4 years	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-14 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
15-24 years	7.3	10.6	3.8	8.8	12.8	4.4
25-34 years	14.6	20.1	9.0	16.5	22.7	10.1
35-44 years	21.5	26.9	16.0	23.0	28.7	17.1
45-54 years	23.6	29.4	18.0	23.7	28.8	18.8
55-64 years	10.6	12.9	8.4	10.2	11.7	8.8
65-74 years	4.7	5.2	4.3	4.8	5.0	4.6
75-84 years	5.4	6.7	4.5	5.6	6.7	4.8
85 years +	8.3	11.0	7.0	8.6	11.7	7.3

--* Represents zero.

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

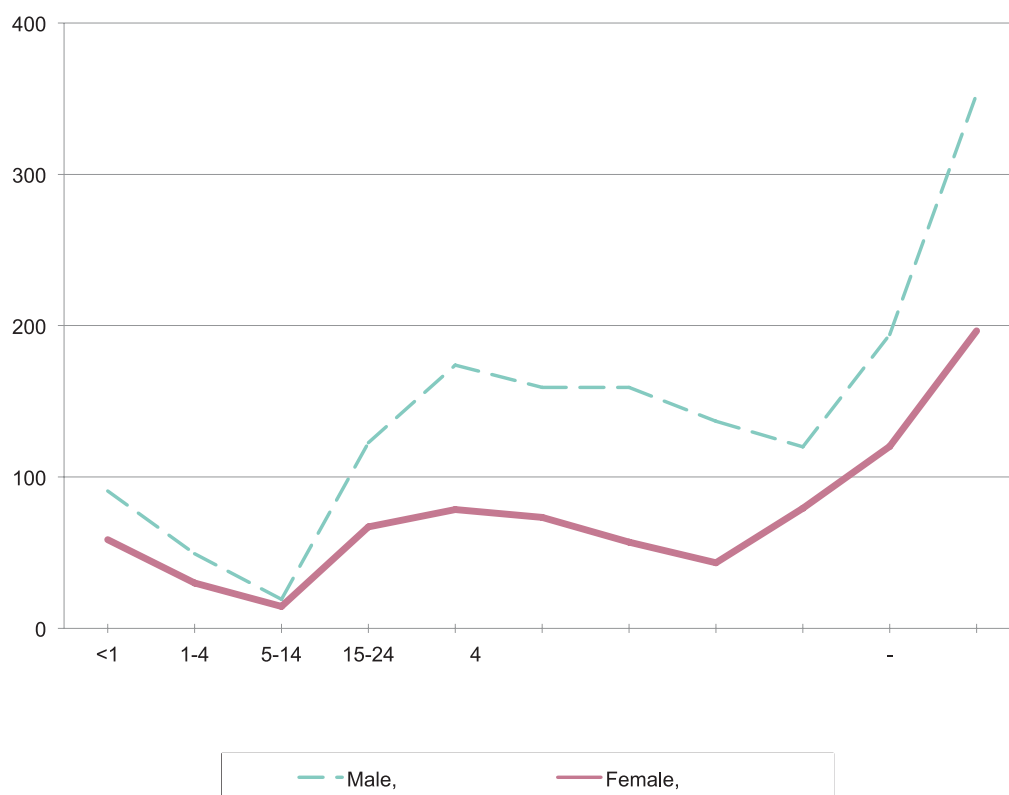
^{1/}Adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.

^{2/}The adjusted rate for age less than one year is lower than the unadjusted rate because the linked birth/infant death file (used to obtain the adjusted counts of infant deaths) had fewer deaths for this cause than did the unadjusted mortality file (2004-2006 data).

SOURCE: Rates for U.S. All Races and U.S. White: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. CDC Wonder. <http://wonder.cdc.gov>.

CHART 14—UNINTENTIONAL INJURY DEATH RATES BY AGE AND SEX, AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES (2004-2006)

The age specific death rate for unintentional injuries for AI/AN females is lower for all age groups in comparison with AI/AN males. However, when compared to U.S. all races and white females, the AI/AN female rate is higher for all age groups. The AI/AN female rate is at least 30 deaths per 100,000 population for all age groups except 5 to 14 years. These AI/AN rates have been adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.



**TABLE 14—UNINTENTIONAL UNJURY DEATH RATES BY AGE AND SEX
AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES, IHS SERVICE AREA, 2004-2006
U.S. ALL RACES AND WHITE POPULATIONS, 2005**
(Rate per 100,000 Population)

Age Group	American Indian and Alaska Native					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}
Under 1 year	68.9	75.1	84.8	90.8	52.4	58.7
1-4 years	27.7	39.8	32.3	49.3	22.9	30.0
5-14 years	13.7	16.9	16.0	19.2	11.3	14.5
15-24 years	75.4	95.4	103.0	122.8	46.9	67.1
25-34 years	97.0	126.6	139.4	173.9	53.9	78.5
35-44 years	99.3	115.4	140.2	159.1	60.0	73.4
45-54 years	94.9	105.6	144.3	159.3	50.1	56.9
55-64 years	81.6	87.7	127.8	136.9	40.0	43.3
65-74 years	91.8	97.9	114.9	120.1	72.6	79.4
75-84 years	142.0	151.4	178.5	194.1	115.4	120.3
85 years +	246.1	246.1	353.1	353.1	196.5	196.5

Age Group	U.S. All Races			U.S. White		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Under 1 year	27.0	28.2	25.8	23.8	24.6	23.0
1-4 years	10.5	12.6	8.2	10.3	12.6	7.8
5-14 years	5.9	7.2	4.7	5.7	6.9	4.5
15-24 years	37.1	54.3	19.0	40.4	59.1	20.6
25-34 years	35.7	54.1	17.0	38.0	56.9	18.3
35-44 years	38.9	55.6	22.4	40.6	57.5	23.5
45-54 years	43.2	62.3	24.7	43.3	61.7	25.1
55-64 years	35.4	50.8	21.1	34.8	48.9	21.4
65-74 years	45.7	61.5	32.2	45.7	60.8	32.6
75-84 years	106.0	137.9	84.0	107.6	138.6	85.9
85 years +	303.5	382.4	268.4	314.1	392.8	278.8

^{1/}Adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.

SOURCE: Rates for U.S. All Races and U.S. White: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. CDC Wonder. <http://wonder.cdc.gov>.

CHART 15—SUICIDE DEATH RATES BY AGE AND SEX AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES (2004-2006)

AI/AN males are much more likely to die from suicide than AI/AN females. However, AI/AN female suicide rates are greater than those for U.S. all races and white females for age groups under 65 years. For older age groups, the AI/AN female rates are lower. These AI/AN rates have been adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.

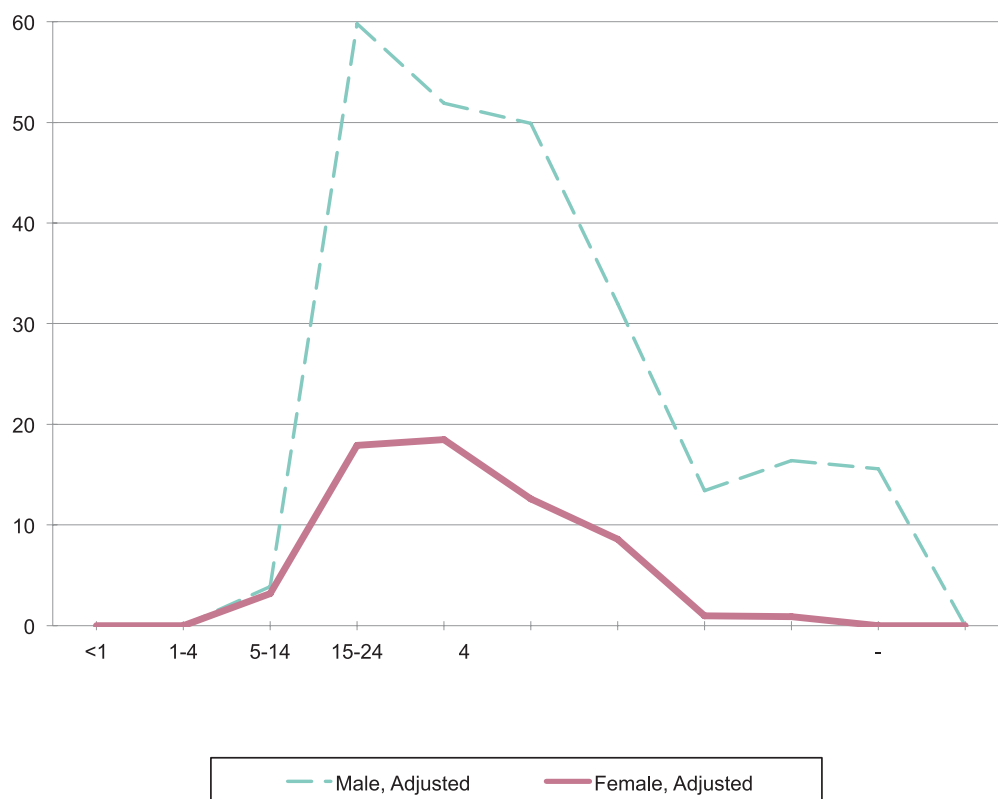


TABLE 15—SUICIDE DEATH RATES BY AGE AND SEX
AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES, IHS SERVICE AREA, 2004-2006
U.S. ALL RACES AND WHITE POPULATIONS, 2005
(Rate per 100,000 Population)

Age Group	American Indian and Alaska Native					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}
Under 1 year	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
1-4 years	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
5-14 years	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.9	2.8	3.2
15-24 years	33.1	39.2	51.1	59.8	14.6	17.9
25-34 years	28.9	35.4	44.4	51.9	13.2	18.5
35-44 years	26.1	30.9	41.8	49.9	11.0	12.6
45-54 years	18.3	19.7	29.4	32.0	8.3	8.6
55-64 years	6.8	6.8	13.4	13.4	1.0	1.0
65-74 years	7.0	7.9	14.4	16.4	0.9	0.9
75-84 years	5.6	6.6	13.4	15.6	--*	--*
85 years +	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*

Age Group	U.S. All Races			U.S. White		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Under 1 year	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
1-4 years	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
5-14 years	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.3
15-24 years	9.9	16.1	3.5	10.7	17.3	3.7
25-34 years	12.7	20.6	4.7	13.8	22.1	5.2
35-44 years	15.1	23.4	6.8	17.0	26.0	7.8
45-54 years	16.5	25.2	8.0	18.6	28.3	9.1
55-64 years	13.7	22.0	6.0	15.3	24.3	6.7
65-74 years	12.4	22.3	4.0	13.6	24.5	4.2
75-84 years	16.8	35.5	4.0	18.1	38.0	4.2
85 years +	18.3	49.9	4.3	19.3	53.1	4.2

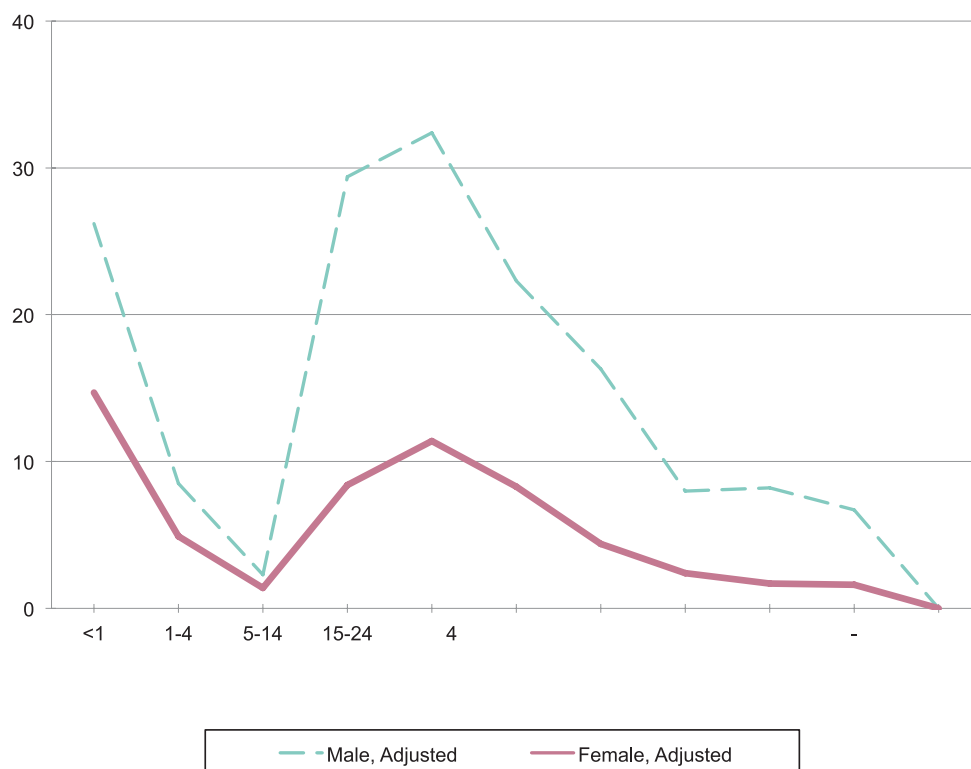
--* Represents zero.

^{1/}Adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.

SOURCE: Rates for U.S. All Races and U.S. White: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC Wonder. <http://wonder.cdc.gov>.

**CHART 16—HOMICIDE DEATH RATES BY AGE AND SEX,
AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES (2004-2006)**

The age specific homicide death rate for AI/AN females is lower for all age groups except 75 to 84 (where both rates are zero) and 85 years and older in comparison with AI/AN males. However, the AI/AN female rate is greater than the rate for U.S. all races and white females for all age groups except 75 to 84 and 85 years and over. These AI/AN rates have been adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.



**TABLE 16—HOMICIDE DEATH RATES BY AGE AND SEX
AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES, IHS SERVICE AREA, 2004-2006
U.S. ALL RACES AND WHITE POPULATIONS, 2005**
(Rate per 100,000 Population)

Age Group	American Indian and Alaska Native					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}
Under 1 year	14.4	18.5	18.2	26.2	10.5	14.7
1-4 years	6.2	6.7	7.9	8.5	4.4	4.9
5-14 years	1.3	1.9	1.6	2.3	1.0	1.4
15-24 years	16.9	19.6	26.2	29.4	6.4	8.4
25-34 years	18.2	22.9	27.3	32.4	7.4	11.4
35-44 years	15.3	16.5	20.9	22.3	7.5	8.3
45-54 years	9.6	10.1	15.7	16.3	4.1	4.4
55-64 years	5.3	5.3	8.0	8.0	2.4	2.4
65-74 years	4.7	4.7	8.2	8.2	1.7	1.7
75-84 years	3.8	3.8	6.7	6.7	1.6	1.6
85 years +	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*

Age Group	U.S. All Races			U.S. White		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Under 1 year	7.6	8.4	6.8	6.3	6.9	5.7
1-4 years	2.4	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.6
5-14 years	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5
15-24 years	13.1	22.2	3.4	6.8	10.9	2.3
25-34 years	12.4	20.9	3.8	6.8	10.6	2.9
35-44 years	7.4	11.3	6.8	4.9	6.9	2.8
45-54 years	5.0	7.8	2.2	3.5	5.3	1.7
55-64 years	2.9	4.5	1.4	2.3	3.4	1.2
65-74 years	2.4	3.3	1.6	1.9	2.4	1.4
75-84 years	2.2	2.6	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.8
85 years +	2.3	3.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.0

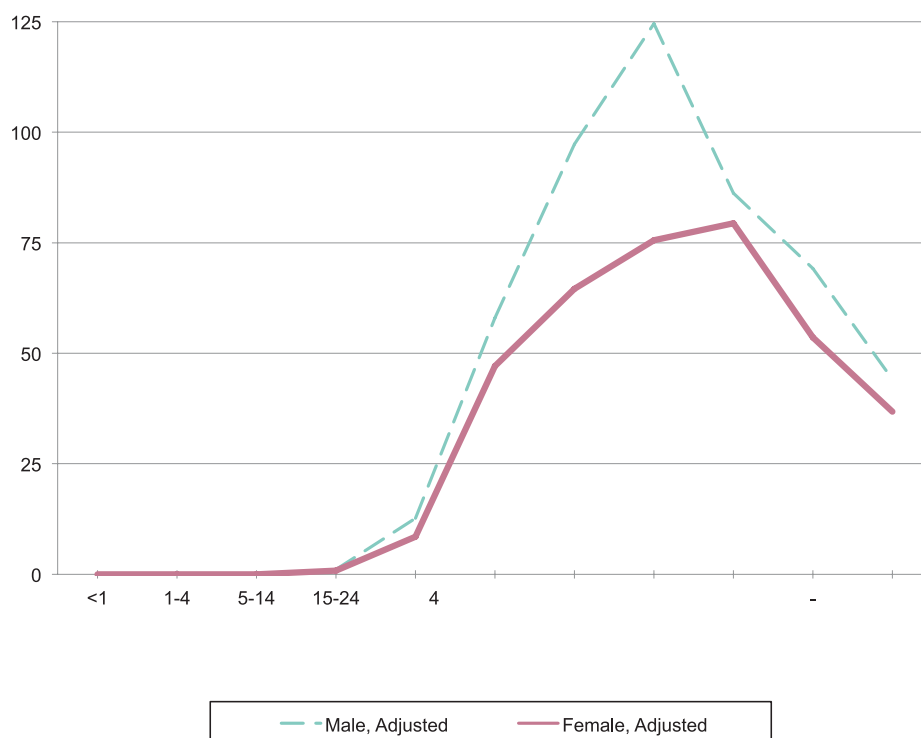
--* Represents zero.

^{1/}Adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.

SOURCE: Rates for U.S. All Races and U.S. White: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. CDC Wonder. <http://wonder.cdc.gov>.

CHART 17—CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE AND CIRRHOSIS DEATH RATES BY AGE AND SEX, AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES (2004-2006)

AI/AN males are more likely to die from chronic liver disease and cirrhosis than AI/AN females for all age groups over 24 years. In contrast, AI/AN females have a much higher death rate due to this cause than females in the U.S. all races and white populations. For example, the peak death rate for AI/AN females (79.4 deaths per 100,000 population for women aged 65-74 years) is 4.0 and 3.8 times the peak rates (19.7 and 20.9 for women 65 to 74 years old) for U.S. all races and white females, respectively. These AI/AN rates have been adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.



**TABLE 17—CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE AND CIRRHOSIS DEATH RATES BY AGE AND SEX
AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES, IHS SERVICE AREA, 2004-2006
U.S. ALL RACES AND WHITE POPULATIONS, 2005**
(Rate per 100,000 Population)

Age Group	American Indian and Alaska Native					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}
Under 1 year	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
1-4 years	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
5-14 years	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
15-24 years	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.8
25-34 years	9.7	10.6	12.2	12.7	7.1	8.5
35-44 years	44.2	52.5	48.8	58.0	39.6	47.1
45-54 years	69.4	80.1	85.5	97.3	54.8	64.6
55-64 years	86.6	98.7	109.6	124.6	65.9	75.6
65-74 years	74.9	82.4	78.0	86.2	72.6	79.4
75-84 years	56.3	60.0	64.7	69.2	50.4	53.6
85 years +	39.1	39.1	44.1	44.1	36.8	36.8

Age Group	U.S. All Races			U.S. White		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Under 1 year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4 years	0.0	0.0	--*	0.0	0.0	--*
5-14 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24 years	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34 years	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.5
35-44 years	6.2	8.3	4.1	6.5	8.8	4.3
45-54 years	17.7	26.0	9.7	18.1	26.7	9.7
55-64 years	23.3	34.5	12.8	23.6	34.8	13.0
65-74 years	26.8	35.1	19.7	28.2	36.6	20.9
75-84 years	28.9	36.1	24.0	29.8	36.8	25.0
85 years +	21.3	30.6	17.2	21.8	31.4	17.6

--* Represents zero.

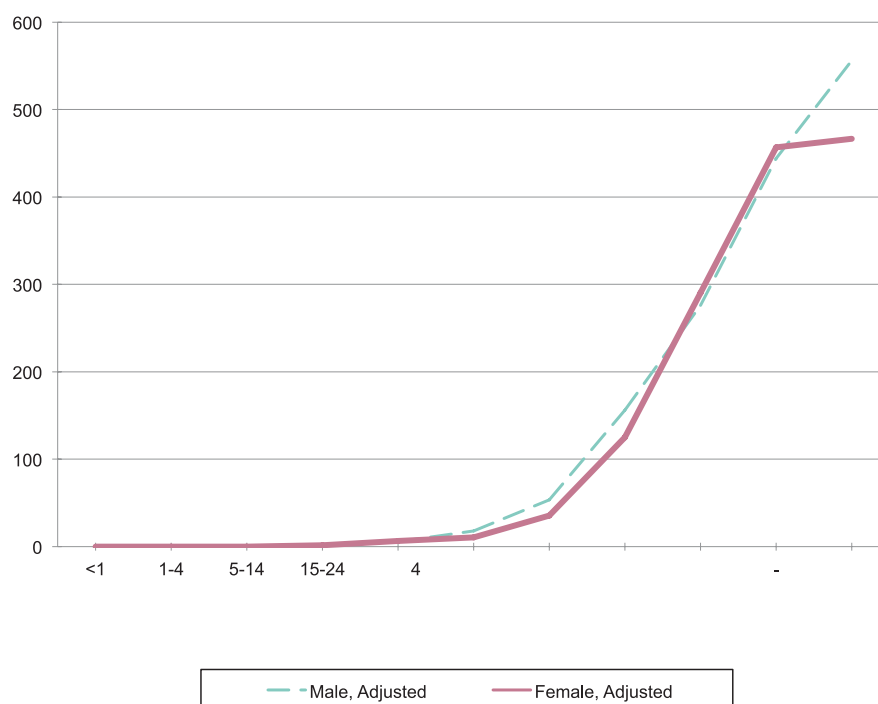
0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

^{1/}Adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.

SOURCE: Rates for U.S. All Races and U.S. White: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. CDC Wonder. <http://wonder.cdc.gov>.

CHART 18—DIABETES MELLITUS DEATH RATES BY AGE AND SEX, AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES (2004-2006)

AI/AN women die from diabetes mellitus at a greater rate than AI/AN males for age groups 65-74 years. The male rate exceeds the female rate for age groups 25 through 64 years. Deaths due to diabetes mellitus become relatively high starting with age 55 for AI/AN females. For this age group, AI/AN females are much more likely to die from this cause than females in the other two population groups. In this age group, the AI/AN female rate is 125.1 deaths per 100,000 population while the U.S. all races female rate is 29.8 and the U.S. white female rate is 25.6. These AI/AN rates have been adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.



**TABLE 18—DIABETES MELLITUS DEATH RATES BY AGE AND SEX
AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES, IHS SERVICE AREA, 2004-2006
U.S. ALL RACES AND WHITE POPULATIONS, 2005**
(Rate per 100,000 Population)

Age Group	American Indian and Alaska Native					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}
Under 1 year	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
1-4 years	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
5-14 years	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
15-24 years	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.4
25-34 years	4.6	5.9	4.9	5.5	4.2	6.3
35-44 years	11.9	14.3	15.6	18.1	8.8	10.7
45-54 years	37.6	44.1	46.0	53.5	29.9	35.6
55-64 years	114.0	139.8	128.9	156.2	100.6	125.1
65-74 years	230.3	283.9	219.6	276.1	239.2	290.4
75-84 years	371.5	451.4	361.5	444.0	378.7	456.8
85 years +	475.5	495.1	538.4	556.1	446.3	466.8

Age Group	U.S. All Races			U.S. White		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Under 1 year	0.0	--*	0.0	0.0	--*	0.0
1-4 years	0.0	--*	0.0	0.0	--*	0.0
5-14 years	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
15-24 years	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
25-34 years	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.0
35-44 years	4.7	5.9	3.5	4.1	5.2	3.0
45-54 years	13.4	16.6	10.3	11.7	14.7	8.7
55-64 years	36.9	44.5	29.8	32.6	39.9	25.6
65-74 years	85.7	97.9	75.3	76.8	89.8	65.5
75-84 years	177.0	201.1	160.4	165.0	191.8	146.3
85 years +	338.8	382.5	319.4	319.9	370.2	297.3

--* Represents zero.

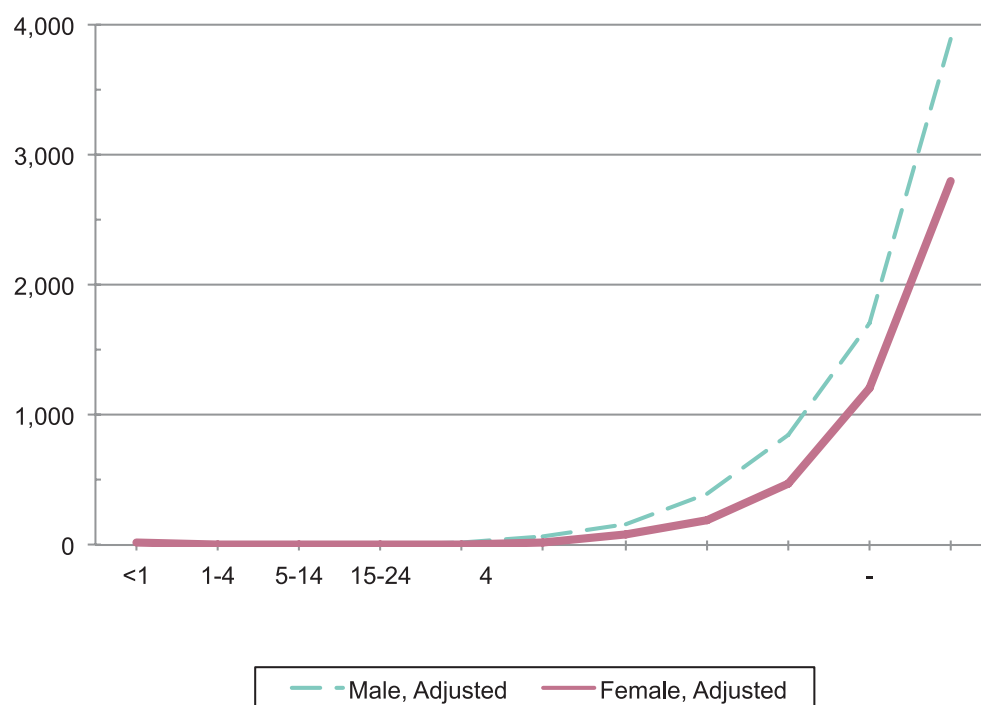
0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

^{1/}Adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.

SOURCE: Rates for U.S. All Races and U.S. White: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC Wonder, <http://wonder.cdc.gov>.

**CHART 19—HEART DISEASE DEATH RATES BY AGE AND SEX,
AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES (2004-2006)**

AI/AN men are more apt to die from diseases of the heart than AI/AN women for every age group, except under one year and 5 to 14 years old. The AI/AN female death rate for diseases of the heart is greater than the rates for U.S. all races and white females in all age groups, but is less for age groups 75 years and over. These AI/AN rates have been adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.



**TABLE 19—HEART DISEASE DEATH RATES BY AGE AND SEX
AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES, IHS SERVICE AREA, 2004-2006
U.S. ALL RACES AND WHITE POPULATIONS, 2005**
(Rate per 100,000 Population)

Age Group	American Indian and Alaska Native					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}
Under 1 year	19.8 ^{2/}	15.4 ^{2/}	18.2 ^{2/}	12.1 ^{2/}	21.0 ^{2/}	18.9 ^{2/}
1-4 years	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.5
5-14 years	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.8
15-24 years	3.0	3.8	3.2	4.1	2.7	3.5
25-34 years	13.1	15.8	18.2	21.5	7.9	10.0
35-44 years	39.1	45.8	57.4	65.5	21.4	26.8
45-54 years	102.7	119.1	145.6	166.8	63.7	75.9
55-64 years	243.2	286.8	334.3	394.2	161.2	190.1
65-74 years	533.8	643.3	701.9	852.8	393.8	469.0
75-84 years	1,187.8	1,416.3	1,405.7	1,713.6	1,028.9	1,199.6
85 years +	2,917.2	3,141.0	3,477.8	3,892.7	2,657.2	2,792.3

Age Group	U.S. All Races			U.S. White		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Under 1 year	8.9	9.6	8.2	7.4	7.9	6.9
1-4 years	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6
5-14 years	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
15-24 years	2.6	3.5	1.7	2.0	3.0	1.4
25-34 years	8.3	11.2	5.3	6.8	9.4	4.1
35-44 years	29.2	41.3	17.2	26.7	37.8	14.2
45-54 years	89.7	131.6	49.1	81.2	122.0	40.9
55-64 years	212.8	303.9	128.0	197.9	286.4	113.8
65-74 years	512.3	680.1	369.5	494.1	661.1	349.2
75-84 years	1,458.5	1,815.1	1,213.8	1,448.9	1,812.9	1,195.1
85 years +	5,188.3	5,713.2	4,955.1	5,266.9	5,824.6	5,017.5

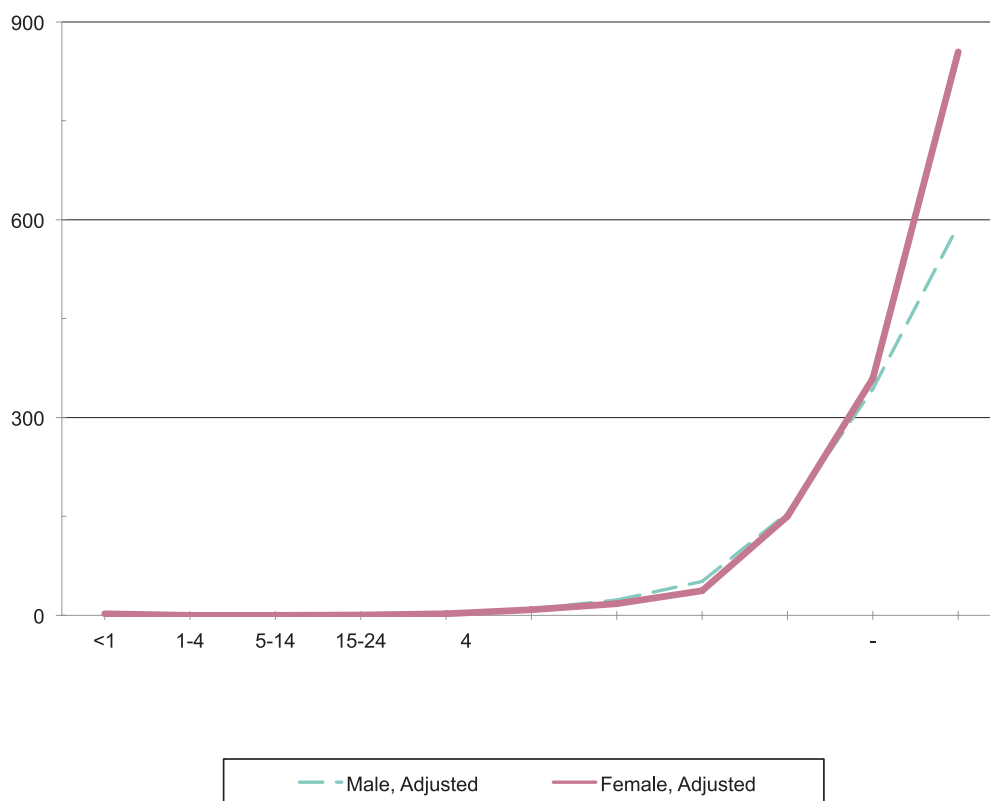
^{1/}Adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.

^{2/}The adjusted rate for age less than one year is lower than the unadjusted rate because the linked birth/infant death file (used to obtain the adjusted counts of infant deaths) had fewer deaths for this cause than did the unadjusted mortality file (2004-2006 data).

SOURCE: Rates for U.S. All Races and U.S. White: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. CDC Wonder. <http://wonder.cdc.gov>.

CHART 20—CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES DEATH RATES BY AGE AND SEX, AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES (2004-2006)

The cerebrovascular diseases death rates are similar for AI/AN males and females among the various age groups, except for age group 85 years and over. The AI/AN female death rate for this cause tends to be less than the rates for U.S. all races and white females in age group 85 and over. These AI/AN rates have been adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.



**TABLE 20—CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES DEATH RATES BY AGE AND SEX
AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES, IHS SERVICE AREA, 2004-2006
U.S. ALL RACES AND WHITE POPULATIONS, 2005**
(Rate per 100,000 Population)

Age Group	American Indian and Alaska Native					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}
Under 1 year	4.1 ^{2/}	2.1 ^{2/}	4.0 ^{2/}	2.0 ^{2/}	4.2 ^{2/}	2.1 ^{2/}
1-4 years	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	--*	--*
5-14 years	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
15-24 years	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6
25-34 years	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.1
35-44 years	7.9	9.2	8.6	9.8	7.2	8.6
45-54 years	18.2	20.3	20.9	23.2	15.7	17.8
55-64 years	37.2	43.8	44.4	51.3	30.8	37.1
65-74 years	125.4	152.4	126.2	155.0	124.7	150.4
75-84 years	293.4	352.7	285.6	343.6	299.1	359.2
85 years +	752.4	791.5	556.1	591.4	843.4	854.4

Age Group	U.S. All Races			U.S. White		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Under 1 year	3.1	3.6	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.2
1-4 years	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0
5-14 years	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
15-24 years	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
25-34 years	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1
35-44 years	5.2	5.3	5.1	4.2	4.3	4.0
45-54 years	15.0	16.5	13.6	11.7	12.9	10.5
55-64 years	32.7	38.2	27.7	27.5	31.5	23.7
65-74 years	99.8	111.6	89.7	91.3	101.3	82.6
75-84 years	358.4	370.0	350.4	350.7	361.0	343.4
85 years +	1,239.7	1,136.7	1,285.5	1,245.0	1,138.5	1,292.6

--* Represents zero.

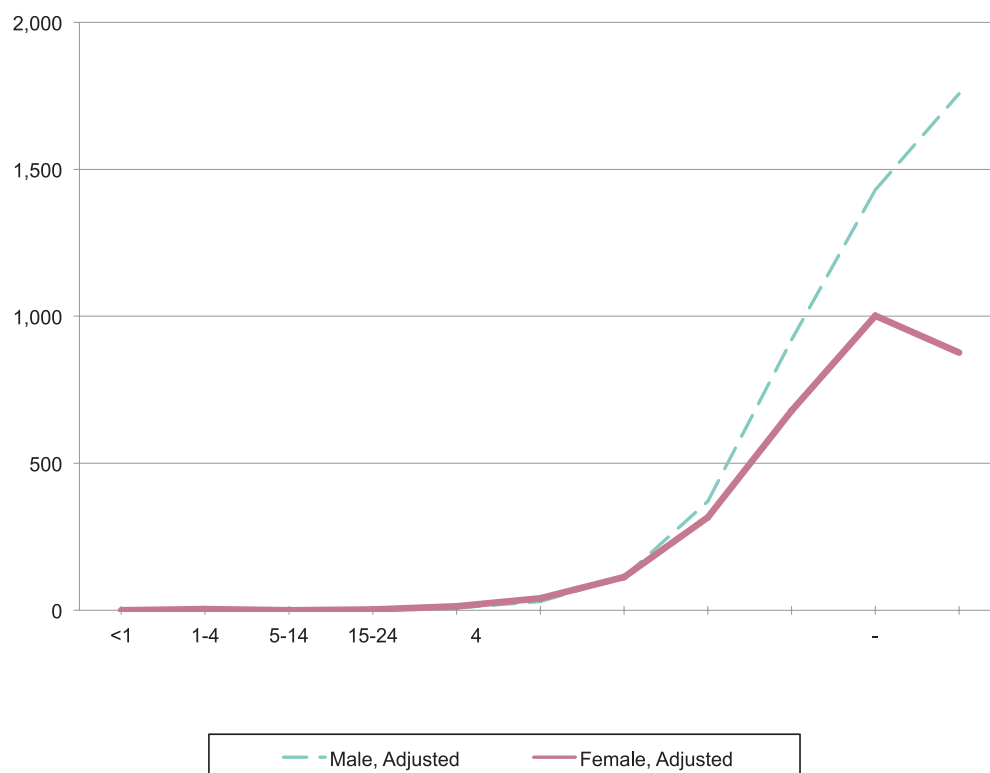
^{1/}Adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.

^{2/}The adjusted rate for age less than one year is lower than the unadjusted rate because the linked birth/infant death file (used to obtain the adjusted counts of infant deaths) had fewer deaths for this cause than did the unadjusted mortality file (2004-2006 data).

SOURCE: Rates for U.S. All Races and U.S. White: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. CDC Wonder. <http://wonder.cdc.gov>.

CHART 21—MALIGNANT NEOPLASM DEATH RATES BY AGE AND SEX, AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES (2004-2006)

The age-specific malignant neoplasm death rate (2004-2006) for AI/AN males is 101 percent greater than that for AI/AN females for ages 85 and over. However, for the age group 35 to 44 years, the female rate is 1.4 times the male rate. AI/AN female age specific rates are greater than those for females of these two population groups for age groups 25 years through 74 years. These AI/AN rates have been adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.



**TABLE 21—MALIGNANT NEOPLASM DEATH RATES BY AGE AND SEX
AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES, IHS SERVICE AREA, 2004-2006
U.S. ALL RACES AND WHITE POPULATIONS, 2005**
(Rate per 100,000 Population)

Age Group	American Indian and Alaska Native					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}
Under 1 year	1.0 ^{2/}	1.0 ^{2/}	2.0 ^{2/}	2.0 ^{2/}	--*	--*
1-4 years	2.1	3.0	1.6	2.1	2.7	3.8
5-14 years	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.9	0.4	0.4
15-24 years	3.7	4.6	4.9	6.2	2.5	2.9
25-34 years	8.0	10.7	6.5	8.6	9.5	12.9
35-44 years	31.6	35.4	27.6	29.5	35.4	41.0
45-54 years	100.0	112.5	102.2	112.3	98.1	112.6
55-64 years	292.6	341.5	323.6	370.1	264.7	315.8
65-74 years	669.0	787.8	778.9	919.5	577.5	678.3
75-84 years	1,022.2	1,182.1	1,209.3	1,430.2	885.9	1,001.3
85 years +	1,127.2	1,155.1	1,668.3	1,756.6	876.2	876.3

Age Group	U.S. All Races			U.S. White		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Under 1 year	1.9	2.2	1.5	2.1	2.4	1.7
1-4 years	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.1
5-14 years	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.4
15-24 years	4.0	4.8	3.3	4.1	4.9	3.4
25-34 years	9.2	9.2	9.2	8.8	8.8	8.8
35-44 years	33.5	29.3	37.6	32.5	28.9	36.2
45-54 years	118.6	121.7	115.7	113.6	116.3	110.9
55-64 years	323.9	365.8	284.8	317.3	354.2	282.2
65-74 years	733.2	883.1	605.6	734.2	875.6	611.5
75-84 years	1,272.8	1,636.8	1,023.0	1,277.3	1,629.2	1,032.0
85 years +	1,778.2	2,576.2	1,423.6	1,776.1	2,558.2	1,426.4

--* Represents zero.

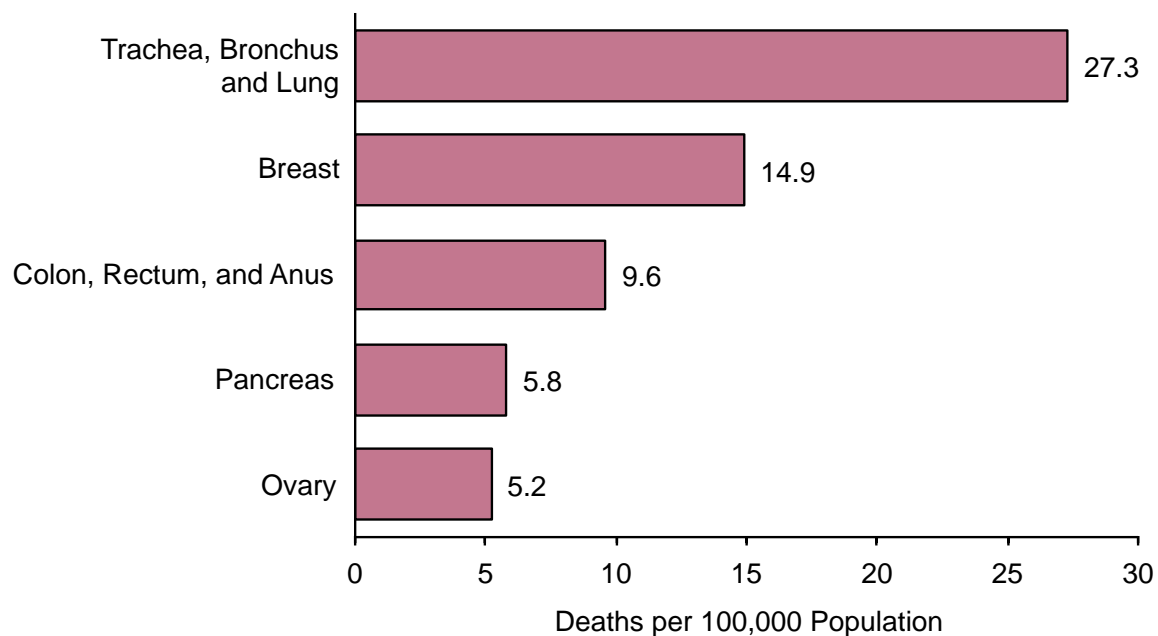
^{1/}Adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.

^{2/}The adjusted rate for age less than one year is the same as the unadjusted rate because the linked birth/infant death file (used to obtain the adjusted counts of infant deaths) had the same number of deaths for this cause than did the unadjusted mortality file (2004-2006 data).

SOURCE: Rates for U.S. All Races and U.S. White: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. CDC Wonder. <http://wonder.cdc.gov>.

**CHART 22—DEATH RATES, LEADING CANCER SITES: FEMALES
AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES, 2004-2006**

The leading site for cancer deaths among AI/AN women is trachea, bronchus, and lung. Eighty-three (83) percent more AI/AN women die of this type of cancer than the next leading site, breast. In turn, 55 percent more AI/AN women die from breast cancer than colon cancer, the third leading site. There is also a big drop in frequency of deaths from colon cancer to the fourth leading site, pancreas. In contrast, the next leading site (ovary) has a cancer mortality rate similar to pancreas. These AI/AN counts have been adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.



**TABLE 22—LEADING SITES FOR CANCER DEATHS FOR FEMALES
AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES, IHS SERVICE AREA, 2004-2006**
(Rate per 100,000 Population)

Site of Cancer Death	Number		Rate	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}
All Sites	2,372	2,741	88.8	102.5
Trachea, bronchus and lung	599	750	21.8	27.3
Breast	343	408	12.5	14.9
Colon, rectum, and anus	226	263	8.2	9.6
Pancreas	146	159	5.3	5.8
Ovary	125	143	4.6	5.2
Liver/intrahepatic bile ducts	90	95	3.3	3.5
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	83	89	3.0	3.2
Kidney and renal pelvis	69	77	2.5	2.8
Stomach	72	74	2.6	2.7
Cervical	66	73	2.4	2.7
Leukemia	61	64	2.2	2.3
Mutiple myeloma	55	60	2.0	2.2
Uterus	53	54	1.9	2.0
Gallbladder	41	46	1.5	1.7
Esophagus	32	32	1.2	1.2
Brain, meninges, central nervous system	22	25	0.8	0.9
Soft tissue including heart	21	25	0.8	0.9
Lip, oral cavity, and pharynx	21	21	0.8	0.8
Urinary bladder	*	*	0.5	0.6
Melanoma of skik	*	*	0.5	0.5
Vulva	*	*	0.3	0.4
Bone and joints	*	*	0.3	0.3
Thyroid/endocrine	*	*	0.3	0.3
Larynx	*	*	0.2	0.2
Mesothelioma	*	*	0.1	0.1
Hodgkin lymphoma	*	*	0.1	0.1
Ureter	*	*	0.0	0.0
All other sites	247	283	9.0	10.5

* Number of deaths is less than 20.

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

^{1/}Adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.

NOTE: See appendix titled "Method Used to Rank Leading Sites of Cancer Deaths." Causes of death listed are based on the order of adjusted number of deaths.

CHART 23—AGE-ADJUSTED FEMALE BREAST CANCER DEATH RATES, CALENDAR YEARS 2004-2006

The AI/AN female age-adjusted breast cancer death rate (21.0 deaths per 100,000 population) is 87 percent of the rate for U.S. all races females (24.1). The rate varies considerably by IHS Area, ranging from 11.3 in Navajo to 33.1 in Billings. These AI/AN rates have been adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.

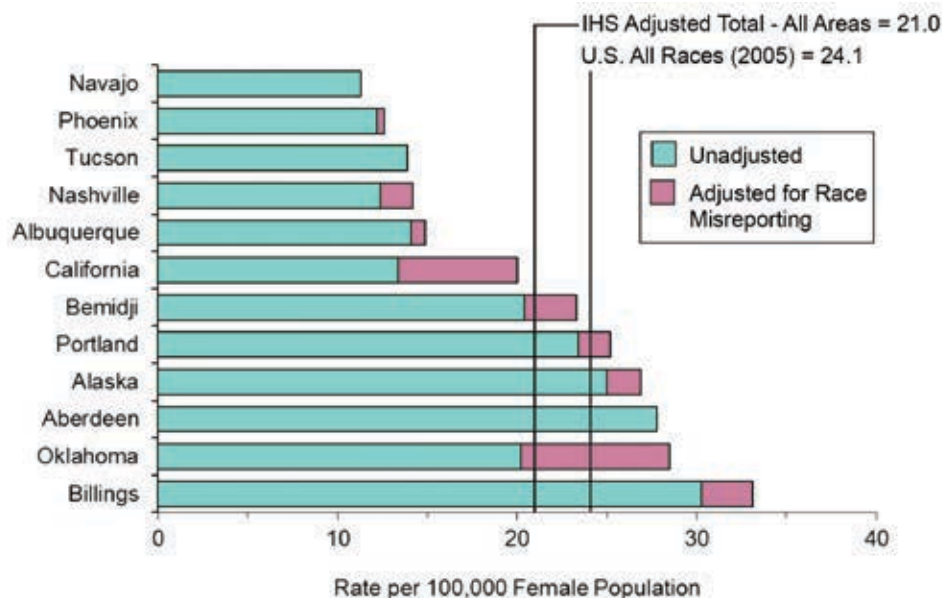


TABLE 23—AGE-ADJUSTED FEMALE BREAST CANCER DEATH RATES, CALENDAR YEARS 2004-2006

	Deaths		Rate ^{1/}	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{2/}	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{2/}
<i>U.S. All Races (2005)</i>	41,116		24.1	
All IHS Areas	343	408	17.8^{3/}	21.0^{3/}
Aberdeen	27	27	27.8	27.8
Alaska	32	35	25.0	26.9
Albuquerque	17	18	14.1	14.9
Bemidji	21	24	20.4	23.3
Billings	17	18	30.3	33.1
California	25	38	13.4	20.0
Nashville	18	21	12.4	14.2
Navajo	30	30	11.3	11.3
Oklahoma	85	122	20.2	28.5
Phoenix	26	27	12.2	12.6
Portland	41	44	23.4	25.2
Tucson	*	*	13.9	13.9

* Quantity greater than zero and less than 10.

^{1/}Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 female population. Rates based on a small number of deaths should be interpreted with caution.

^{2/}Adjusted to compensate for misreporting of American Indian/Alaska Native race on the state death certificate.

^{3/}Calculated unadjusted and adjusted rates include all Indian Health Service Areas with suppressed counts.

CHART 24—AGE-ADJUSTED CERVICAL CANCER DEATH RATES, CALENDAR YEARS 2004-2006

The AI/AN female age adjusted cervical cancer death rate (3.3 deaths per 100,000 population) is 1.4 times the rate for U.S. all races females (2.4). The rate varies considerably by IHS Area, ranging from 1.1 in California to 6.3 in Aberdeen, which is 2.6 times the U.S. all races rate. These AI/AN rates have been adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.

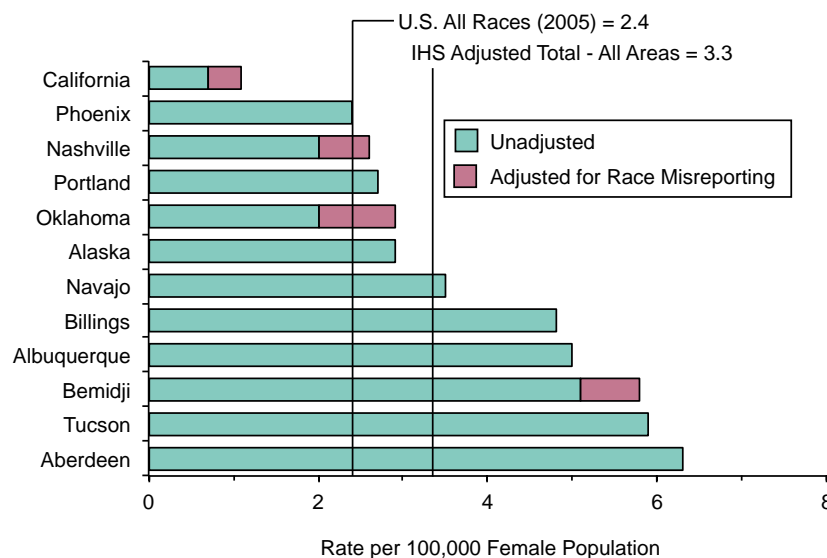


TABLE 24—AGE-ADJUSTED CERVICAL CANCER DEATH RATES, CALENDAR YEARS 2004-2006

	Deaths		Rate ^{1/}	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{2/}	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{2/}
U.S. All Races (2005)	3,924		2.4	
All IHS Areas	66 ^{3/}	73 ^{3/}	3.0 ^{4/}	3.3 ^{4/}
Aberdeen	*	*	6.3	6.3
Alaska	*	*	2.9	2.9
Albuquerque	*	*	5.0	5.0
Bemidji	*	*	5.1	5.8
Billings	*	*	4.8	4.8
California	*	*	0.7	1.1
Nashville	*	*	2.0	2.6
Navajo	*	*	3.5	3.5
Oklahoma	*	13	2.0	2.9
Phoenix	*	*	2.4	2.4
Portland	*	*	2.7	2.7
Tucson	*	*	5.9	5.9

* Quantity greater than zero and less than 10.

^{1/}Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 female population. Rates based on a small number of deaths should be interpreted with caution.

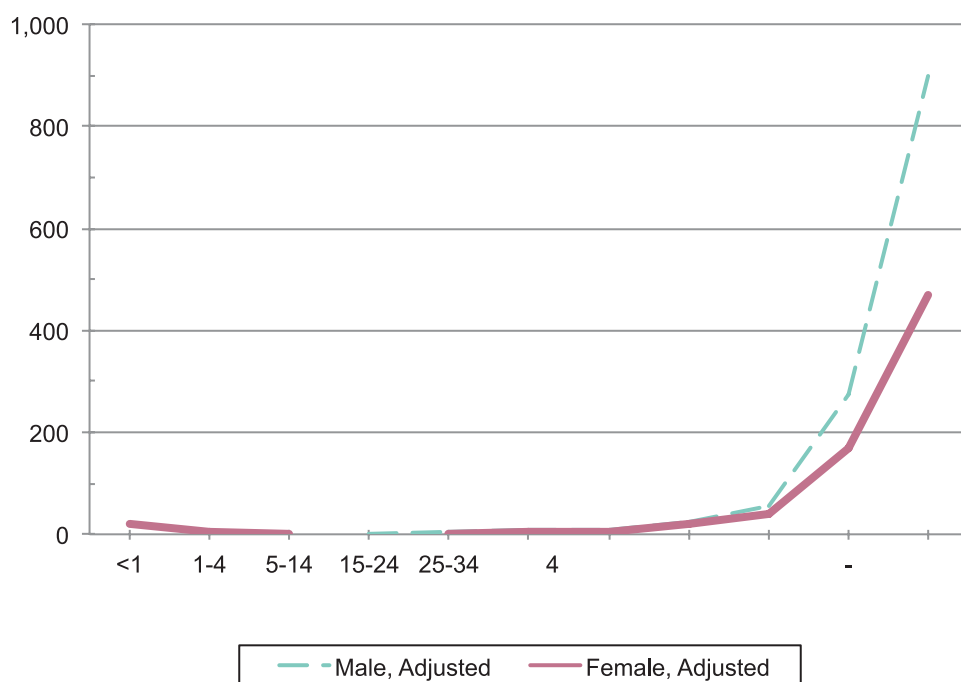
^{2/}Adjusted to compensate for misreporting of American Indian/Alaska Native race on the state death certificate.

^{3/}Total number of deaths for the Indian Health Service includes suppressed counts (counts greater than zero and less than 10).

^{4/}Calculated unadjusted and adjusted rates include all Indian Health Service Areas with suppressed counts.

CHART 25—PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZA DEATH RATES BY AGE AND SEX, AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES (2004-2006)

AI/AN female age specific pneumonia and influenza death rates are less than AI/AN male rates for all age groups, except 1 through 24 years. When compared to the U.S. general population, it is clear that AI/AN are more likely to die from pneumonia and influenza than U.S. all races and white people. AI/AN female age specific rates are greater than those for females of these two population groups for all age groups except for one group (85 years and over). These AI/AN rates have been adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.



**TABLE 25—PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZA DEATH RATES BY AGE AND SEX
AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES, IHS SERVICE AREA, 2004-2006
U.S. ALL RACES AND WHITE POPULATIONS, 2005**
(Rate per 100,000 Population)

Age Group	American Indian and Alaska Native					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}
Under 1 year	20.6 ^{2/}	19.5 ^{2/}	18.2	20.2	23.1 ^{2/}	18.9 ^{2/}
1-4 years	1.9	2.1	1.1	1.1	2.7	3.3
5-14 years	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
15-24 years	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6
25-34 years	2.1	2.6	2.6	3.1	1.6	2.1
35-44 years	6.1	7.0	7.8	8.4	4.6	5.6
45-54 years	8.1	8.4	10.1	10.4	6.2	6.5
55-64 years	19.8	21.8	20.3	22.5	19.3	21.2
65-74 years	43.8	47.8	51.3	55.4	37.6	41.0
75-84 years	188.1	213.5	238.7	274.4	151.2	169.1
85 years +	570.6	606.9	820.9	900.3	454.2	470.8

Age Group	U.S. All Races			U.S. White		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Under 1 year	6.6	7.2	6.0	5.1	6.1	4.1
1-4 years	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
5-14 years	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
15-24 years	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3
25-34 years	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
35-44 years	2.1	2.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	1.7
45-54 years	5.1	6.2	4.1	4.6	5.5	3.8
55-64 years	11.2	13.5	9.0	10.4	12.2	8.7
65-74 years	35.1	42.0	29.2	33.8	39.9	28.5
75-84 years	142.0	173.0	120.7	142.1	172.0	121.3
85 years +	644.9	748.1	599.0	654.5	753.8	610.1

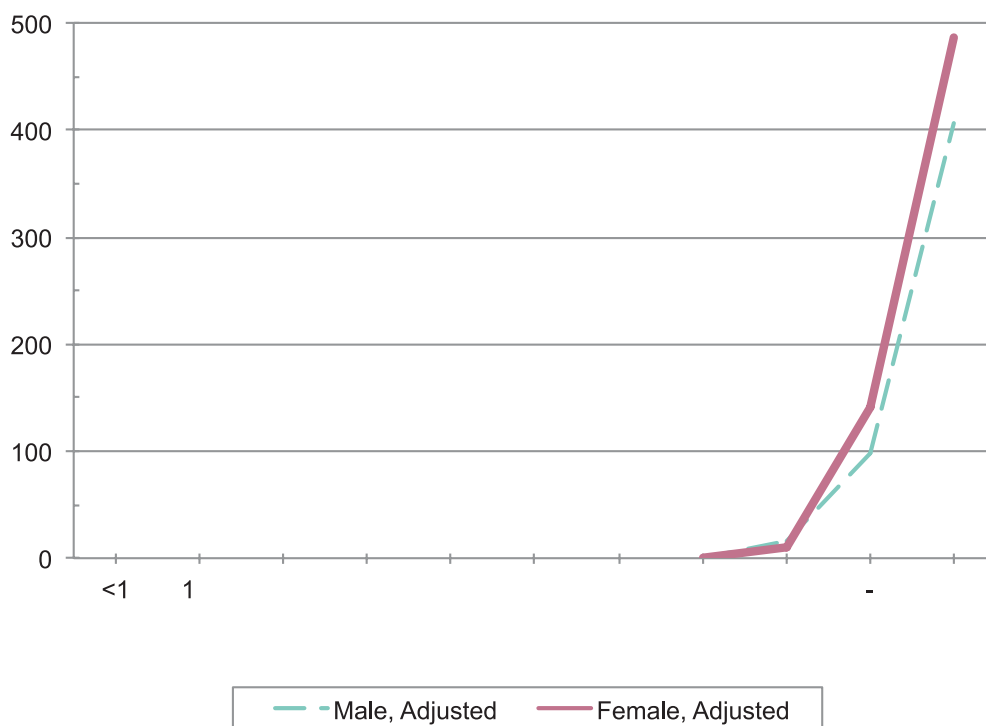
^{1/}Adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.

^{2/}The adjusted rate for age less than one year is lower than the unadjusted rate because the linked birth/infant death file (used to obtain the adjusted counts of infant deaths) had fewer deaths for this cause than did the unadjusted mortality file (2004-2006 data).

SOURCE: Rates for U.S. All Races and U.S. White: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. CDC Wonder. <http://wonder.cdc.gov>.

**CHART 26—ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE DEATH RATES BY AGE AND SEX,
AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES (2004-2006)**

The age-specific Alzheimer's death rate (2004-2006) for AI/AN females was higher than AI/AN males beginning in age group 75-84. In age group 85 years and over the AI/AN female rate 487.2 was 112.5 percent lower than the U.S. all races female rate (1,035.4) and over 119.0 percent lower than U.S. white female rate (1,067.0). These AI/AN rates have been adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on the state death certificates.



**TABLE 26—ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE DEATH RATES BY AGE AND SEX
AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES, IHS SERVICE AREA, 2004-2006
U.S. ALL RACES AND WHITE POPULATIONS, 2005**
(Rate per 100,000 Population)

Age Group	American Indian and Alaska Native					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^{1/}
Under 1 year	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
1-4 years	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
5-14 years	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
15-24 years	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
25-34 years	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
35-44 years	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
45-54 years	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
55-64 years	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.5
65-74 years	12.6	13.0	15.4	15.4	10.3	10.3
75-84 years	105.1	122.9	84.8	98.2	120.3	141.4
85 years +	439.1	460.5	379.6	406.0	466.8	487.2

Age Group	U.S. All Races			U.S. White		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Under 1 year	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
1-4 years	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
5-14 years	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
15-24 years	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
25-34 years	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
35-44 years	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
45-54 years	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
55-64 years	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.5
65-74 years	20.2	19.0	21.2	20.8	19.4	22.0
75-84 years	177.0	156.5	191.0	182.7	160.4	198.2
85 years +	935.5	710.7	1,035.4	962.5	728.7	1,067.0

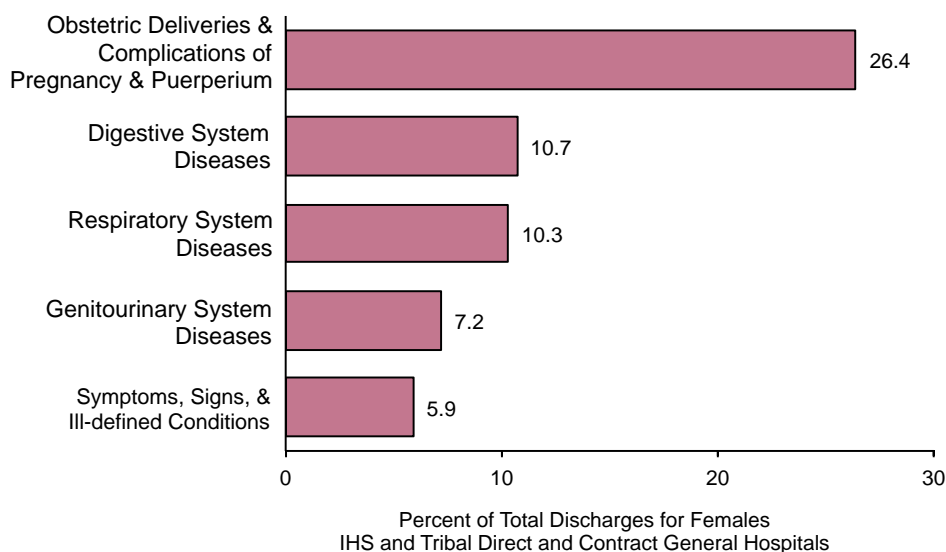
--* Represents zero.

^{1/}Adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.

SOURCE: Rates for U.S. All Races and U.S. White: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC Wonder, <http://wonder.cdc.gov>.

**CHART 27—LEADING CAUSES OF HOSPITALIZATION FOR FEMALES,
IHS AND TRIBAL DIRECT AND CONTRACT GENERAL HOSPITALS, FY 2012**

For AI/AN females, 26.4 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertain to obstetric deliveries and complications of pregnancy and the puerperium. This is followed by digestive system diseases (10.7 percent) and respiratory system diseases (10.3 percent). For AI/AN males, the top three causes are digestive system diseases, respiratory system diseases, and injury and poisoning.



**TABLE 27—TEN LEADING CAUSES OF HOSPITALIZATION BY SEX,
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE AND TRIBAL DIRECT AND CONTRACT GENERAL HOSPITALS,
FY 2012**

Male			Female		
Diagnostic Category	Number of Discharges	Percent of Total	Diagnostic Category	Number of Discharges	Percent of Total
All Categories	27,066	100.0	All Categories	38,005	100.0
Digestive system diseases	3,711	13.7	Obstetric deliveries & complications of pregnancy & puerperium	10,017	26.4
Respiratory system diseases	3,678	13.6	Digestive system diseases	4,075	10.7
Injury & poisoning	2,986	11.0	Respiratory system diseases	3,930	10.3
Circulatory system diseases	2,553	9.4	Genitourinary system diseases	2,738	7.2
Mental disorders	2,053	7.6	Symptoms, signs, & ill-defined conditions	2,230	5.9
Skin & subcutaneous tissue diseases	2,010	7.4	Injury & poisoning	2,197	5.8
Symptoms, signs, & ill-defined conditions	1,889	7.0	Circulatory system diseases	1,977	5.2
Endocrine, nutritional, & metabolic disorders	1,773	6.6	Supplementary classification	1,837	4.8
Supplementary classification	1,309	4.8	Endocrine, nutritional, & metabolic disorders	1,530	4.0
Musculoskeletal system & connective tissue diseases	1,212	4.5	Skin & subcutaneous tissue diseases	1,473	3.9
All other	3,892	14.4	All other	6,001	15.8

SOURCE: IHS National Data Warehouse

CHART 28—LEADING CAUSES OF AMBULATORY MEDICAL VISITS FOR FEMALES, IHS AND TRIBAL DIRECT AND CONTRACT FACILITIES, FY 2012

For AI/AN females and males, the two leading causes of ambulatory medical visits in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities are supplementary classification conditions and endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic disorders. The sexes differ on the third leading cause -- for females it is musculoskeletal system diseases and for males it is mental disorders.

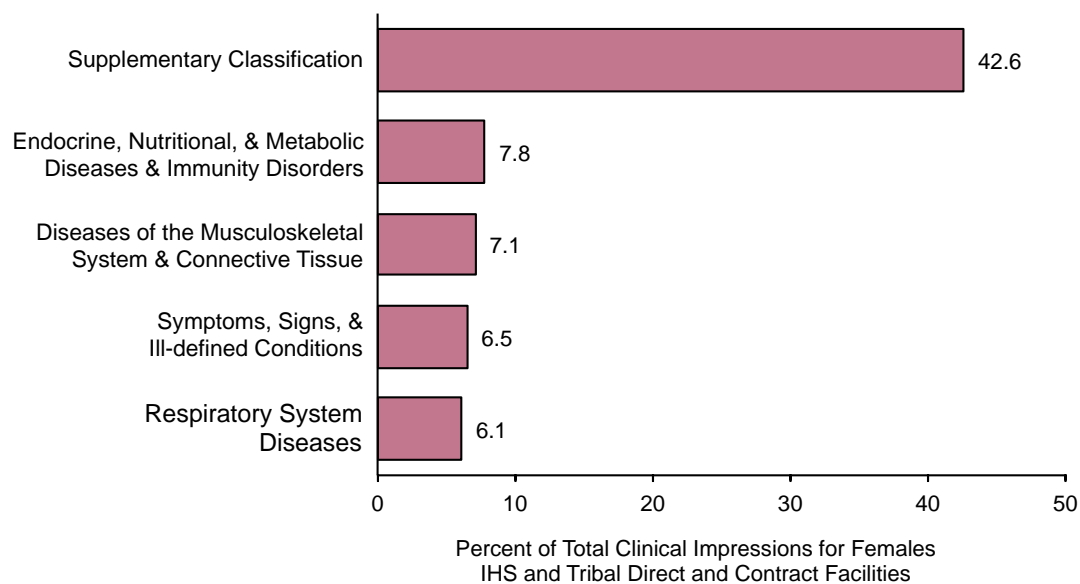


TABLE 28—TEN LEADING CAUSES OF AMBULATORY MEDICAL CLINICAL IMPRESSIONS BY SEX, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE AND TRIBAL DIRECT AND CONTRACT HOSPITALS, FY 2012

Male			Female		
Diagnostic Category	Number of Clinical Impressions	Percent of Total	Diagnostic Category	Number of Clinical Impressions	Percent of Total
All Categories	5,204,928	100.0	All Categories	8,050,630	100.0
Supplementary classification	2,045,167	39.3	Supplementary classification	3,432,306	42.6
Endocrine, nutritional, & metabolic disorders	472,674	9.1	Endocrine, nutritional, & metabolic disorders	630,475	7.8
Mental disorders	341,993	6.6	Musculoskeletal system & connective tissue diseases	568,901	7.1
Musculoskeletal system & connective tissue diseases	331,581	6.4	Symptoms, signs, & ill-defined conditions	520,689	6.5
Circulatory system diseases	327,430	6.3	Respiratory system diseases	490,050	6.1
Respiratory system diseases	325,412	6.3	Mental disorders	445,244	5.5
Symptoms, signs, & ill-defined conditions	312,649	6.0	Nervous system & sense organ diseases	439,983	5.5
Nervous system & sense organ diseases	304,416	5.8	Circulatory system diseases	325,576	4.0
Injury & poisoning	223,107	4.3	Genitourinary system diseases	251,967	3.1
Skin & subcutaneous tissue diseases	157,508	3.0	Injury & poisoning	216,197	2.7
All other	362,991	7.0	All other	729,242	9.1

SOURCE: IHS National Data Warehouse

Glossary

GLOSSARY OF ICD-10 CODES
LIST OF 113 CAUSES OF DEATH (1999-PRESENT)
CAUSE OF DEATH

ICD-10 CODES

Salmonella infections	A01-A02
Shigellosis and amebiasis	A03, A06
Certain other intestinal infections	A04, A07-A09
Tuberculosis	A16-A19
Respiratory Tuberculosis	A16
Other Tuberculosis	A17-A19
Whooping cough	A37
Scarlet fever and erysipelas	A38, A46
Meningococcal infection	A39
Septicemia	A40-A41
Syphilis	A50-A53
Acute poliomyelitis	A80
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis	A83-A84, A85 2
Measles	B05
Viral Hepatitis	B15-B19
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	B20-B24
Malaria	B50-B54
Other and unspecified infections and parasitic diseases and their sequelae	A00, A05, A20-A36, A42-A44, A48-A49, A54-A79, A81-A82, A85 0-A85 1, A85 8, A86-B04, B06-B09, B25-B49, B55-B99
Malignant neoplasm	C00-C97
Malignant neoplasm of lip, oral cavity and pharynx	C00-C14
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus	C15
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	C16
Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum, anus	C18-C21
Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	C22
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	C25
Malignant neoplasm of larynx	C32
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	C33-C34
Malignant melanoma of skin	C43
Malignant neoplasm of breast	C50
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	C53
Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified	C54-C55
Malignant neoplasm of ovary	C56
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	C61
Malignant neoplasm of kidney and renal pelvis	C64-C65

Malignant neoplasm of bladder	C67
Malignant neoplasm of meninges, brain, and other parts of central nervous system	C70-C72
Malignant neoplasm of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue	C81-C96
Hodgkin's disease	C81
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	C82-C85
Leukemia	C91-C95
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasm	C88, C90
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue	C96
All other unspecified malignant neoplasm	C17, C23-C24, C26-C31, C37-C41, C44-C49, C51-C52, C57-C60, C62-C63, C66, C68-C69, C73-C80, C97
In situ neoplasm, benign neoplasm and neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behavior	D00-D48
Anemia	D50-D64
Diabetes mellitus	E10-E14
Nutritional deficiencies	E40-E64
Malnutrition	E40-E46
Other nutritional deficiencies	E50-E64
Meningitis	G00, G03
Parkinson's disease	G20-G21
Alzheimer's disease	G30
Major cardiovascular diseases	I00-I78
Diseases of heart	I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases	I00-I09
Hypertensive heart disease	I11
Hypertensive and renal disease	I13
Ischemic heart disease	I20-I25
Acute myocardial infraction	I21-I22
Other acute ischemic heart diseases	I24
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease	I20-I25
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described	I25 0
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease	I20, I25 1-I25 9
Other heart diseases	I26-I51
Acute and subacute endocarditis	I33
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis	I30-I31, I40
Heart failure	I50
All other forms of heart disease	I26-I28, I34-I38, I42-I49, I51
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease	I10, I12
Cerebrovascular disease	I60-I69
Atherosclerosis	I70
Other diseases of circulatory system	I71-I78
Aortic aneurysm and dissection	I71
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	I72-I78

Other disorders of circulatory system	I80-I99
Influenza and pneumonia	J10-J18
Influenza	J10-J11
Pneumonia	J12-J18
Other acute lower respiratory infections	J20-J22
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis	J20-J21
Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection	J22
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	J40-J47
Bronchitis chronic and unspecified	J44, J47
Emphysema	J43
Asthma	J45-J46
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases	J44, J47
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects	J60-J66, J68
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids	J69
Other diseases of respiratory system	J00-J06, J30-J39, J67, J70-J98
Peptic ulcer	K25-K28
Diseases of appendix	K35-K38
Hernia	K40-K46
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	K70, K73-K74
Alcoholic liver disease	K70
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	K73-K74
Cholelithias and other disorders of gall bladder	K80-K82
Nephritis, nephritic syndrome and nephrosis	N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephritic syndrome	N00-N01, N04
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified	N02-N03, N05-N07, N26
Renal failure	N17-N19
Other disorders of kidney	N25, N27
Infections of kidney	N10-N12, N13 6, N15 1
Hyperplasia of prostate	N40
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs	N70-N76
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	O00-O99
Pregnancy with abortive outcome	O00-O07
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	O10-O99
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	P00-P96
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Q00-Q99
Symptoms, signs, and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings not elsewhere classified	R00-R99

All other diseases	Residual
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	V01-X59, Y85-Y86
Transport accidents	V01-V99, Y85
Motor vehicle accidents	V02-V04, V09 0-V09 2, V12-V14, V19 0-V19 2, V19 4-V19 6, V20-V79, V80 3-V80 5, V81 0-V81 1, V82 0-V82 1, V83-V86, V87 0-V87 8, V88 0-V88 8, V89 0, V89 2
Other land transport accidents	V01, V05-V06, V09 1, V09 3-V09 9, V10-V11, V15-V18, V19 3, V19 8-V19 9, V80 0-V80 2, V80 6-V80 9, V81 2-V81 9, V82 2-V82 9, V87 9, V88 9, V89 1, V89 3, V89 9
Water, air and space and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae	V90-V99, Y85
Nontransport accidents	W00-X59, Y86
Falls	W00-W19
Accidental discharge of firearms	W32-W34
Accidental drowning and submersion	W65-W74
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames	X00-X09
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances	X40-X49
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae	W20-W31, W35-W64, W75-W99, X10-X39, X50-X59, Y86
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	U03, X60-X84, Y87 0
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms	X72-X74
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae	U03, X60-X71, X75-X84, Y87 0
Assault (homicide)	U01-U02, X85-Y09, Y87 1
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms	U01 4, X93-X95
Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae	U01 0-U01 3 U01 5-U01 9, U02, X85-X92, X96-Y09, Y87 1
Legal intervention	Y35, Y89 0
Events of undetermined intent	Y10-Y34, Y87 2, Y89 9
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent	Y22-Y24
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae	Y10-Y21, Y25-Y34, Y87 2, Y89 9
Operations of war and their sequelae	Y36, Y89 1
Complications of medical and surgical care	Y40-Y84, Y88

List of 130 Causes of Infant Death (1999-present)

Cause of Death	ICD-10 Codes
Certain infections and parasitic diseases	A00-B99
Certain intestinal infectious diseases	A00-A08
Diarrhea and gastroenteritis of infectious origin	A09
Tuberculosis	A16-A19
Tetanus	A33, A35
Diphtheria	A36
Whooping cough	A37
Meningococcal infection	A39
Septicemia	A40-A41
Congenital syphilis	A50
Gonococcal infection	A54
Viral diseases	A80-B34
Acute poliomyelitis	A80
Varicella (chickenpox)	B01
Measles	B05
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	B20-B24
Mumps	B26
Other and unspecified viral diseases	A81-B00, B02-B04, B06-B19, B25, B27-B34
Candidiasis	B37
Malaria	B50-B54
Pneumocystosis	B59
All other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases	A20-A32, A38, A42-A49, A51-A53, A55-A79, B35-B36, B38-B49, B55-B58, B60-B99
Neoplasm	C00-D48
Malignant neoplasm	C00-C97
Hodgkin's disease and non-Hodgkin's lymphomas	C81-C85
Leukemia	C91-C95
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasm	C00-C80, C88-C90, C96-C97
In situ neoplasm, benign, neoplasm and neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behavior	D00-D48
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	D50-D89
Anemias	D50-D64
Other diseases of blood and blood forming organs	D65-D76
Certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	D80-D89
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	E00-E88
Short stature, not elsewhere classified	E34 3
Malnutrition and other nutritional deficiencies	E40-E64
Cystic fibrosis	E84
Volume depletion, disorders of fluid, electrolyte and acid-base balance	E86-E87
All other endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	E00-E32, E34 0-E34 2, E34 4-E34 9, E65-E83, E85, E88
Diseases of the nervous system	G00-G98
Meningitis	G00, G03

Infantile spinal muscular atrophy, type I (Werdnig-Hoffman)	G12 0
Infantile cerebral palsy	G80
Anoxic brain damage, not elsewhere classified	G93 1
Other diseases of nervous system	G04, G06-G11, G12 1-G12 9, G20-G72, G81-G92, G93 0, G93 2-G93 9, G95-G98
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	H60-H93
Diseases of the circulatory system	I00-I99
Pulmonary heart disease and diseases of pulmonary circulation	I26-I28
Pericarditis, endocarditis and myocarditis	I30, I33, I40
Cardiomyopathy	I42
Cardiac arrest	I46
Cerebrovascular disease	I60-I69
All other diseases of the circulatory system	I00-I25, I31, I34-I38, I44-I45, I47-I51, I70-I99
Diseases of the respiratory system	J00-J98
Acute upper respiratory infections	J00-J06
Influenza and pneumonia	J10-J18
Influenza	J10-J11
Pneumonia	J12-J18
Acute bronchitis and acute bronchiolitis	J20-J21
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified	J40-J42
Asthma	J45-J46
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids	J69
Other and unspecified diseases of the respiratory system	J22, J30-J39, J43-J44, J47-J68, J70-J98
Diseases of the digestive system	K00-K92
Gastritis, duodenitis, and noninfective enteritis and colitis	K29, K50-K55
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without hernia	K40-K46, K56
All other and unspecified diseases of the digestive system	K00-K28, K30-K38, K57-K92
Diseases of the genitourinary system	N00-N95
Renal failure and other diseases of the kidney	N17-N19, N25, N27
Other and unspecified diseases of the genitourinary system	N00-N15, N20-N23, N26, N28-N95
Certain conditions originating in the prenatal period	P00-P96
Newborn affected by maternal factors and by complications of pregnancy, labor and delivery	P00-P04
Newborn affected by maternal hypertensive disorders	P00 0
Newborn affected by other maternal conditions which may be unrelated to present pregnancy	P00 1- P00 9
Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy	P01
Newborn affected by incompetent cervix	P01 0
Newborn affected by premature rupture of membranes	P01 1
Newborn affected by multiple pregnancy	P01 5
Newborn affected by other maternal complications of pregnancy	P01 2-P01 4, P01 6-P01 9
Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes	P02
Newborn affected by complications involving placenta	P02 0-P02 3
Newborn affected by complications involving cord	P02 4-P02 6
Newborn affected by chorioamnionitis	P02 7

Newborn affected by other and unspecified abnormalities of membranes	P02 8-P02 9
Newborn affected by other complications of labor and delivery	P03
Newborn affected by noxious influences transmitted via placenta or breast milk	P04
Disorders related to length of gestation and fetal malnutrition	P05-P08
Slow fetal growth and fetal malnutrition	P05
Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight not elsewhere classified	P07
Extremely low birth weight or extreme immaturity	P07 0-P07 2
Other low birth weight or preterm	P07 1, P07 3
Disorders related to long gestation and high birth weight	P08
Birth trauma	P10-P15
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	P20-P21
Intrauterine hypoxia	P20
Birth asphyxia	P21
Respiratory distress of newborn	P22
Other respiratory conditions originating in the perinatal period	P23-P28
Congenital pneumonia	P23
Neonatal aspiration syndromes	P24
Interstitial emphysema and related conditions originating in the perinatal period	P25
Pulmonary hemorrhage originating in the perinatal period	P26
Chronic respiratory disease originating in the perinatal period	P27
Atelectasis	P28 0-P28 1
All other respiratory conditions originating in the perinatal period	P28 2-P28 9
Infections specific to the perinatal period	P35-P39
Bacterial sepsis of newborn	P36
Omphalitis of newborn with or without mild hemorrhage	P38
All other infections specific to the perinatal period	P35, P37, P39
Hemorrhagic and hematological disorders of newborn	P50-P61
Neonatal hemorrhage	P50-P52, P54
Hemorrhagic disease of newborn	P53
Hemolytic disease of newborn due to isoimmunization and other perinatal jaundice	P55-P59
Hematological disorders	P60-P61
Syndrome of infant of a diabetic mother and neonatal diabetes mellitus	P70 0-P70 2
Necrotizing enterocolitis of newborn	P77
Hydrops fetalis not due to hemolytic disease	P83 2
Other perinatal conditions	P29, P70 3-P76, P78-P81, P83 0-P83 1, P83 3-P83 9, P90-P96
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Q00-Q99
Anencephaly and similar malformations	Q00
Congenital hydrocephalus	Q03
Spina bifida	Q05
Other congenital malformations of the nervous system	Q01-Q02, Q04, Q06-Q07
Congenital malformations of heart	Q20-Q24
Other congenital malformations of circulatory system	Q25-Q28
Congenital malformations of respiratory system	Q30-Q34
Congenital malformations of digestive system	Q35-Q45

Congenital malformations genitourinary system	Q50-Q64
Congenital malformations and deformations of musculoskeletal system, limbs and integument	Q65-Q85
Down's syndrome	Q90
Edwards syndrome	Q91 0-Q91 3
Patau's syndrome	Q91 4-Q91 7
Other congenital malformations and deformations	Q10-Q18, Q86-Q89
Other chromosomal abnormalities, not elsewhere classified	Q92-Q99
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	R00-R99
Sudden infant death syndrome	R95
Other symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	R00-R53, R55-R59 4, R96-R99
All other diseases	F01-F99, H00-H57, L00-M99
External causes of mortality	U01, V01-Y84
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	V01-X59
Transport accident	V01-V99
Motor vehicle accidents	V02-V04, V09 0, V09 2, V12-V14, V19 0-V19 2, V19 4-V19 6, V20-V79, V80 3,-V80 2, V80 6-V80 5, V81 0-V81 1, V82 0-V82 1, V83-V86, V87 0-V87 8, V88 0-V88 8, V89 0, V89 2
Other unspecified transport accidents	V01, V05-V06, V09 1, V09 3-V09 9, V10-V11, V15-V18, V19 3, V19 8, V19 9, V80 0-V80 2, V80 6-V80 9, V81 2-V81 9, V82 2-V82 9, V87 9, V88 9, V89 1, V89 3, V89 9, V90-V99
Falls	W00-W19
Accidental discharge of firearms	W32-W34
Accidental drowning and submersion	W65-W74
Accidental suffocation and strangulation in bed	W75
Other accidental suffocation and strangulation	W76-W77, W81-W84
Accidental inhalation and ingestion of food or other objects causing obstruction of respiratory tract	W78-W80
Accidents caused by exposure to smoke, fire and flames	X00-X09
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances	X40-X49
Other and unspecified accidents	W20-W31, W35-W64, W85-W99, X10-X39, X50-X59
Assault (homicide)	X85-Y09
Assault (homicide) by hanging, strangulation and suffocation	X91
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms	X93-X95
Neglect, abandonment and other maltreatment syndromes	Y06-Y07
Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means	U01 0-U01 3
	X85-X90, X92, X96-X99, Y00-Y05, Y08-Y09
Complications of medical and surgical care	Y40-Y84
Other external causes	X60-X84, Y10-Y36

Additional causes of death and their corresponding ICD-10 Codes (1999-present)

(These categories are not included as part of the 113 cause of death or 130 causes of infant death lists. They are independent of these two lists but are valid cause of death codes to use for the causes indicated.)

Cause of Death	ICD-10 Codes
Alcohol-related deaths	E24 4, F10, G31 2, G62 1, G72 1, I42 6, K29 2, K70, K85 2, K86 0, R78 0, X45, X65, Y15
Breast cancer (females)	C50
Cervical cancer	C53
Colon-rectal-cancer	C18-C21
Drug-related deaths	D52 1, D59 0, D59 2, D61 1, D64 2, E06 4, E16 0, E23 1, E24 2, E27 3, E66 1, F11-F11 5, F11 7-F11 9, F12-F12 5, F12 7-F12 9, F13-F13 5, F13 7-F13 9, F14-F14 5, F14 7-F14 9, F15-F15 5, F15 7-F15 9, F16-F16 5, F16 7-F16 9, F17 0, F17 3-F17 5, F17 7-F17 9, F18-F18 5, F18 7-F18 9, F19-F19 5, F19 7-F19 9, G21 1, G24 0, G25 1, G25 4, G25 6, G44 4, G62 0, G72 0, I95 2, J70 2-J70 4, L10 5, L27 0-L27 1, M10 2, M32 0, M80 4, M81 4, M83 5, M87 1, R78 1-R78 5, X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, Y10-Y14
Firearm deaths	W32-W34, X72-X74, X93-X95, Y22-Y24, Y35 0, U01 4
Gastrointestinal disease deaths	A03-A03 3, A03 8-A03 9, A04, A06 1-A06 2, A06 4-A06 9, A07 0-A07 3, A07 8-A07 9, A08-A08 3, A08 5, A09, K29-K29 1, K50 0-K50 1, K50 8-K50 9, K51 0-K51 4, K51 8-K51 9, K52 0-K52 1, K52 8-K52 9
Human Immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection	B24
Lung cancer	C33-C34
Maternal death	A34, O00-O95, O98-O99
Other injuries	Y10-Y21, Y25-Y34, Y36, Y87 2, Y89 1, Y89 9
Poisoning	U01 6-U01 7, X40-X49 9, X60-X69 9, X85-X90 9, Y10-Y19 9, Y35 2
Prostate cancer	C61, D29

List of ICD-9-CM Codes used in Patient Care Charts and Tables

Condition	ICD-9-CM Codes
Infectious and parasitic diseases	001-139
Neoplasms	140-239
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders	240-279
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	280-289
Mental disorders	290-319
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	320-389
Diseases of the circulatory system	390-459
Diseases of the respiratory system	460-519
Diseases of the digestive system	520-579
Diseases of the genitourinary system	580-629
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	630-679
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	680-709
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	710-739
Congenital anomalies	740-759
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	760-779
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions	780-799
Injury and poisoning	800-999
Supplementary classification (classification of factors influencing health status and contact with health service)	V01-V89

Method Used to Rank Leading Sites of Cancer Deaths

Site of Cancer Death	ICD -9 Codes
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	140-208
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx	140-149
#Of lip	140
#Of tongue	141
#Of pharynx	146-149 0
Of other and ill-defined sites within the lip, oral cavity, and pharynx	142-145, 149 1-149 9
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum	150-159
#Of esophagus	150
#Of stomach	151
#Of small intestine, including duodenum	152
#Of colon	153
Hepatic and splenic flexures and transverse colon	153 0-153 1, 153 7
Descending colon	153 2
Sigmoid colon	153 3
#Cecum, appendix, and ascending colon	153 4-153 6
Other and colon, unspecified	153 8-153 9
#Of rectum, rectosigmoid junction, and anus	154
#Of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	155
Liver, primary	155
Intrahepatic bile ducts	155 1
Liver, not specified as primary or secondary	155 2
#Of gallbladder and extrahepatic bile ducts	156
#Of pancreas	157
Of retroperitoneum, peritoneum, and other and ill-defined sites within the digestive organs and peritoneum	158-159
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs	160-165
#Of larynx	161
#Of trachea, bronchus, and lung	162
Of all other and ill-defined sites within the respiratory system and intrathoracic organs	160, 163-165
Malignant neoplasms of bone, connective tissue, skin, and breast	170-175
#Of bone and articular cartilage	170
#Of connective and other soft tissue	171
#Melanoma of skin	172
Other malignant neoplasms of skin	173
#Of female breast	174
#Of male breast	175

The causes designated by the symbol # were ranked to designate the leading sites of cancer deaths

Method Used to Rank Leading Sites of Cancer Deaths (cont'd)

Site of Cancer Death	ICD -9 Codes
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs	179-187
#Of cervix uteri	180
Of other parts of uterus	179,181-182
#Of ovary and other uterine adnexa	183
Of other and unspecified female genital organs	184
#Of prostate	185
#Of testis	186
#Of penis and other male genital organs	187
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs	188-189
#Of bladder	188
#Of kidney and other and unspecified urinary organs	189
Malignant neoplasms of other and unspecified sites	190-199
#Of eye	190
#Of brain	191
Of other and unspecified parts of nervous system	192
#Of thyroid gland and other endocrine glands and related structures	193-194
Of all other and unspecified sites	195-199
Malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	200-208
#Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma	200
#Hodgkin's disease	201
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphoid and histiocytic tissue	202
#Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms	203
#Leukemia	204-208
Lymphoid leukemia	204
Myeloid leukemia	205
Monocytic leukemia	206
Other and unspecified leukemia	207-208

The causes designated by the symbol # were ranked to designate the leading sites of cancer deaths

